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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, rain. Temp. 1-15 (31-59). Saturday, cloudy and cold. LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. —1-5 (30-41). Saturday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. RIME: Friday, partly cloudy. Temp. 7-17 (45-63). NEW YORK Today, cloudy. Temp. —12—6 (10-20).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 Kr	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	15 S.	India	Rs. 6	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I £14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	90 Pes.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.700 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	5.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	0.n 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

Czech Charter 77 Replaces Leaders In Rights Drive

By David Andelman

PRAGUE, Feb. 8 (NYT) — The Czechoslovak human rights organization Charter 77 replaced its entire leadership today in an effort to revitalize the faltering movement.

Even before the official announcement, Czechoslovak police last night seized the entire new leadership and at least eight other individuals believed close to them in an apparent effort to prevent contact with Western correspondents. All were released within 12 hours.

The new leadership, as announced today, consists of Vaclav Havel, a 32-year-old former professor of philosophy and mathematics who works as a coal stoker. Mrs. Dagmar Tominova, 38, a translator, and Jiri Dienstbier, 42, a former journalist and Washington correspondent for Radio Prague who is now a clerk in a government office.

This leadership is in sharp contrast to the movement's founders and leaders during the first two years of its existence, all of whom became known well beyond the borders of Czechoslovakia. They were Jan Hajek, foreign minister during the "Prague spring" liberalization period in 1968, playwright Vaclav Havel and philosopher Jan Patocka.

On January, 1977, they and several hundred others released the manifesto known as Charter 77. It was a demand for Czechoslovak authorities to "respect the rights of man" and honor the human-rights provisions of the 1975 East-West Helsinki agreement on security and cooperation in Europe.

The authorities promptly condemned the document and began a roundup of its signatories. A campaign of harassment followed during which most signers were fired from jobs and their children were expelled from universities. Several were forced into exile.

The document was never published in Czechoslovakia, but news of the manifesto was broadcast on Western radio stations, which have many listeners here. At the time there seemed to be broad sympathy with the general aims of the charter, if not with its spirit of direct confrontation with the regime. That spirit has never been in keeping with the Czechoslovak habit of oblique opposition.

In ensuing years the movement lost much of the broad-based sympathy with which it began. It had pledged continuous monitoring of Czechoslovakia's compliance with the Helsinki accords and of the entire spectrum of Czech society, economy and government.

Efforts Peter Out

After an initial spurt of position papers, some of extraordinary breadth and vision, these efforts petered out. In the last year only two papers of any note appeared — one on the situation of the Gypsies and the other about accidents in the nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice.

The organization has become badly fragmented, and is occupied with parochial concerns and given to internal bickering. The new leadership is understood to be closely linked to the most extreme of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International

Iran Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar at news conference yesterday.

Carter Said to Call Halt to Aides' Split

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — Upset by persistent public reports of conflict between the White House and the State Department over his foreign policy, President Carter has ordered top-ranking State Department officials to silence dissent that could spill over into public view, according to administration sources.

The order was cloaked in highly diplomatic terms used by the president at a closed-door White House meeting on Tuesday, the sources said. But none of those present mistook the meaning of his appeal for the wholehearted support of the State Department in carrying out his policies.

The 15-minute meeting appeared to some of those present to reflect growing White House concern that reports of serious policy differences between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski are creating the image of an administration that is divided and indecisive on foreign affairs, according to one account based on reports of the meeting. Mr. Vance was present at the meeting, which included assistant secretaries of state and other officials of an equivalent or higher rank. Mr. Brzezinski was not there.

Reports have been circulating within the administration that the White House is considering sweeping personnel changes that would install more Carter "loyalists" in second-echelon jobs previously filled by the department heads.

Iran Policy Concern

The president specifically touched on his concern over public disclosures about decisions and discussions within the administration on U.S. policy toward Iran over the past three months, meeting participants said.

His remarks reportedly echoed the orders issued last month by State Department Under Secretary David Newsom to members of the working group on Iran, who were told not to discuss U.S. policy on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Millions Join Pro-Khomeini March

Bakhtiar Says No 'Surrender,' But May Agree to Referendum

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Feb. 8 (WP) — As Iranians poured into the streets today to demonstrate support of the provisional revolutionary government, Iran's beleaguered incumbent premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar, vowed never to surrender to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his provisional premier, Mehdi Bazargan.

Mr. Bakhtiar, under increasing pressure to capitulate to Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic-inspired movement, said he could accept a referendum organized by the religious opposition if it were held in "an atmosphere of democracy." But, he declared, "If it is in the atmosphere of chaos, grenades and Molotov cocktails — never."

Referring to Reza Shah, the founder of the Pahlavi dynasty, and his son, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Mr. Bakhtiar said: "I never surrendered to Reza Shah or Mohammed Reza, and I will not surrender to Bazargan or Khomeini."

As Mr. Bakhtiar spoke, the vanguard of a huge demonstration called by Ayatollah Khomeini assembled for a two-mile march through Tehran to Shahyad, the futuristic royal arch that is now covered with revolutionary slogans.

Peaceful Demonstration

It was a peaceful demonstration under a dark winter sky, mixed with sorrow for fallen martyrs and jubilation for a struggle seemingly near a victorious conclusion.

A few pro-Khomeini soldiers in uniform participated, but not nearly in the numbers predicted by parade organizers.

Enormous portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini and banners declaring "We support Bazargan with our blood" snapped in the breeze as marchers sang revolutionary songs and shook their fists at a few Iranian Army helicopters flying low overhead.

But except for the cursory surveillance and a few soldiers standing guard outside government buildings, the military remained as inconspicuous as it did when a similar march was held upon Ayatollah Khomeini's return a week ago after 15 years in exile.

Although there were unofficial estimates of 1 million to 2 million marchers, the size of the crowd defied reckoning. It appeared as large as gatherings held shortly before the ayatollah's return.

Ayatollah Khomeini has called for similar demonstrations throughout Iran until Mr. Bakhtiar resigns and an Islamic republic is installed.

However, Mr. Bakhtiar seemed at his news conference to be far from resigning and he more than once challenged Ayatollah Khomeini's right to demand the leadership of 35 million Iranians. Mr. Bakhtiar declared that he was ready to discuss Iran's problems with Ayatollah Khomeini, "but one mullah is not a government. It's not the job of one mullah to direct a government."

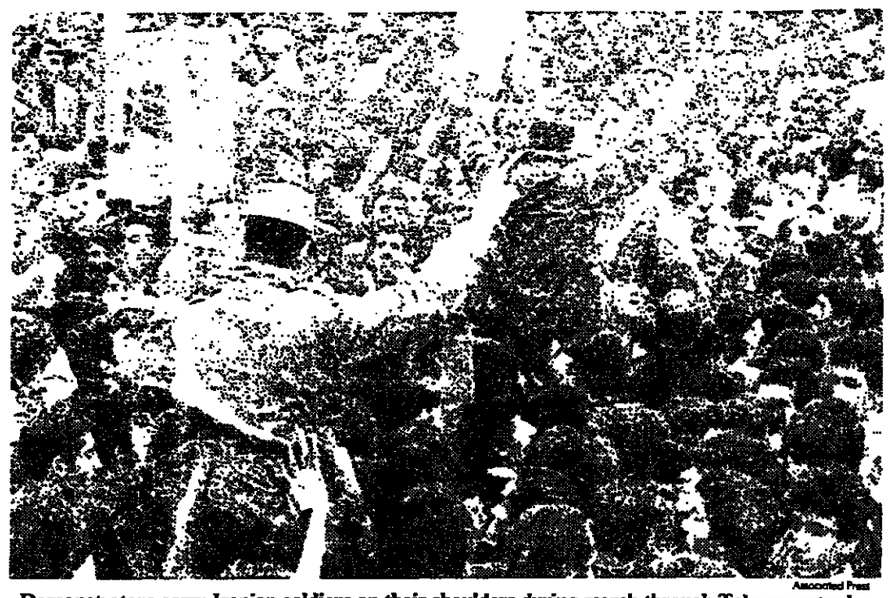
Mr. Bakhtiar said he was "disposed to change the constitution, but constitutionally," and he called on the opposition to form political parties and achieve power legally.

The premier sidestepped questions of whether he would go along with a move to abolish the monarchy, but he intimated that he could call for early elections. Elections are required by early July, six months after the premier took office. "If everything is quiet, I can call for elections before that. But if it's noisy in the streets, it's not possible," Mr. Bakhtiar said.

When asked if he has the support of the U.S. government, Mr. Bakhtiar replied, "I don't know. Ask President Carter. . . If the American government gives its assistance, so much the better. If it doesn't give it, too bad."

U.S. officials here have said that as long as Ayatollah Khomeini does not provoke the Iranian Army, a victory by the religious opposition is inevitable, and they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

Demonstrators carry Iranian soldiers on their shoulders during march through Tehran yesterday. The soldiers had joined the protest, called to demand resignation of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar.

To Counter Chinese Troop Movement

Soviet Force Reported Off Vietnam. . .

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT) — The Soviet Union has expanded naval presence near Vietnam by stationing a small task force off the Vietnamese coast and sending two large warships to the region, Carter administration officials said yesterday.

The officials described the buildup as the first sign of a Soviet military reaction to the stationing of about 100,000 Chinese troops on the Vietnamese border.

They said that Moscow's intentions were unclear, but that the disposition of about 15 ships near Vietnam made it unlikely that combat was planned. Rather, intelligence specialists said, the move was designed to monitor the increasing tension between Vietnam and China and to warn Peking of the risks of using force against Hanoi.

At the same time, the aides suggested, Moscow might be starting to assemble a larger force that could keep China from using the border to resupply Cambodian forces battling Vietnamese invaders in Cambodia.

The buildup was said to be in two parts. One, officials said, is a task force of seven ships situated between the southern Chinese island of Hainan and the northern Vietnamese coast. It has two small warships and five intelligence-gathering vessels, they said.

The other, they said, is more widely dispersed and includes a Navy, Kresta-class anti-submarine cruiser and two auxiliary ships, situated further off the Vietnamese coast in the South China Sea, and another heavy cruiser whose location the officials refused to give.

According to officials, the disposition of the Soviet ships suggests that Moscow is primarily interested in intelligence and is using its cruisers to relay information from the ships closer to the coast back to Soviet authorities.

At the same time, the sending of the cruiser could also be designed to apply pressure on Peking, the officials said. The Soviet Pacific fleet is judged by specialists to be far superior to Chinese naval forces.

Meanwhile, the administration is continuing to monitor the Chinese buildup on the Vietnamese border. Officials confirmed that Yang Techchih, one of China's most experienced generals, had been put in command of the forces near the border. He led Chinese forces that fought U.S. troops in the Korean War. Officials interpret his assignment to the area as a sign that Peking is continuing to consider military action against Vietnam.

Japanese Say Hundreds Near Vietnam

. . .China Said to Send Planes to Border

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP) — China has sent "at least hundreds of warplanes" to areas near the Vietnamese border, where tensions between the two countries have increased because of the war in Cambodia, the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri reported today.

At the same time, in Moscow, a Soviet magazine warned China against "stepping over the forbidden line" with the forces it has massed on the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier.

The war of words between Peking and Moscow parallels the conflict between China's Cambodian allies and Soviet-backed Vietnam. There have been numerous border clashes between Chinese and Vietnamese security forces in the last few months.

Relatively Old Planes

Quoting a high-ranking official of Japan's Defense Agency, Yomiuri said that most of the Chinese planes are relatively old MiG-17s and MiG-19s and appeared to have been temporarily transferred from central China.

The newspaper said that it was not known whether there was any connection between the deployment of the planes and a remark by Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping yesterday that punitive action must be taken against Vietnam.

The remark was made at a meeting with Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who said later, "I don't think he had military action in mind."

Gathered Information

The newspaper did not say how the Defense Agency had gathered the information about deployment of the planes.

The Soviet weekly magazine New Times said that the rout of Premier Pol Pot's government in Cambodia by Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese-backed rebels was a blow to Peking and "now the snubbed dragon wants to show its claws."

"International public opinion can do much by a timely warning to Peking to prevent it from stepping over the forbidden line," New Times said.

It referred to Western reports that China, which backed the ousted Cambodian regime, had sent 100,000 troops and armor to the Vietnamese border in recent weeks.

Western analysts believe that if China undertakes military action against Vietnam to retaliate for Hanoi's support for the rebels, the Soviet Union might be drawn into the conflict.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation last November that calls for consultations if either side is attacked.

Deng Receives Warm Welcome

PEKING, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping received a warm welcome today from Chinese leaders on his return from a trip to the United States and Japan.

The Chinese news agency described Mr. Teng's eight-day visit to the United States, the first by a Chinese Communist leader, as "a complete success."

The agency said that the presence at Peking Airport of Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other leaders was "an indication of the importance that China attaches to the development of Chinese-U.S. relations and of China's appreciation of the important results of Deputy Premier Teng's visit to the United States."

Lisbon to Administer Macao

Portugal, China Establish Diplomatic Ties

LISBON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Premier Carlos Mota Pinto announced today that Portugal and China have established diplomatic relations but that the territory of Macao off the Chinese coast will remain under Portuguese administration.

Moments after Mr. Mota Pinto made the announcement during a press conference at his official residence, the Foreign Ministry released a Portuguese-Chinese communique saying that Lisbon recognized "the People's Republic of China as the sole government of China, and Taiwan as an integral part" of it.

The communique, signed early this morning in Paris by the two nations' ambassadors, said embassies will be established in their capitals within three months.

The announcement also was broadcast by Peking's New China news agency. It said the communique was signed in Paris by Chinese Ambassador to France Han Kehua and Portuguese Ambassador to France Antonio Coimbra.

Asked to clarify the status of Macao — the first European colony to be carved out of the Chinese coast in the 16th century — Mr. Mota Pinto said, "It is Chinese territory but remains under Portuguese administration." He declined to elaborate.

Lisbon actively has sought diplomatic links to Peking during the last three years, after a leftist military coup that toppled a half-century-old Portuguese dictatorship in 1974.

Portugal severed its ties with Taiwan in 1975 and Portuguese diplomats have held numerous meetings since then with Chinese counterparts in New York and Paris.

Politicians and diplomats here have long speculated that the delay in establishing diplomatic links was due to the strength of the Soviet-line Portuguese Communist Party after the revolution.

The joint communique pledged each country to respect "sovereignty and territorial integrity" and to refrain from "intervention in the internal affairs" of the other.

"The government of the Republic of Portugal recognizes that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China," the communique said.

Giscard Off to Cameroon

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left today for a three-day state visit to Cameroon, where he will discuss bilateral relations with President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

White House Rejects Assertion

Young Sees Khomeini Hailed as 'Saint'

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Andrew Young, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, praised Islam yesterday as "a vibrant cultural force in today's world" and said Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian Islamic leader, would eventually be hailed as a saint.

Mr. Young, going considerably further in his views than the Carter administration has officially, declared that it would be "impossible to have a fundamentalist Islamic state" in Iran because "too much Western idealism has infiltrated that movement."

"Islam is a vibrant cultural force in today's world and not something that died with the Middle Ages," the delegate told reporters. He said that Islam had been "revitalized with young people with Western educations," and added, "I don't think the ayatollah realizes the force he is in control of."

[The White House, saying it is "not in the canonization business," today brusquely disassociated President Carter from Mr. Young's prediction of sainthood for Ayatollah Khomeini, United Press International reported.

[The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that Mr. Carter does not share Mr. Young's idea. "It would be the president's view that the government of the United States is not in the canonization business and particularly does not consider it his business," Mr. Powell said.]

Mr. Young has frequently strayed from administration policy, and yesterday he seemed to be assuming that the government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar would not survive the challenge by the ayatollah. On Tuesday, the United States reiterated its support of the Bakhtiar government and "the constitutional process" in Iran.

Asked whether he was writing off the Bakhtiar government, Mr. Young backtracked somewhat and said, "It would be very good if there were some accommodation with the Bakhtiar government."

Although he acknowledged that Ayatollah Khomeini had been accused of anti-Christian and anti-Semitic remarks, Mr. Young, who is an ordained minister in the United Church of Christ, predicted that "Khomeini will be somewhat of a saint when we get over the panic." While anticipating "a rough year ahead" in U.S.-Iranian relations, Mr. Young predicted that "in two years, our relations with Iran will be on a pretty even keel."

Mr. Young appeared to take a harder line than the administration toward Shah Mohammed Reza

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

47 Officials Recalled

U.S. Ends Nicaragua Aid In Move Against Somoza

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — The United States, upset at President Anastasio Somoza's refusal to accept mediation proposals to solve Nicaragua's political crisis, today ordered the recall of 47 U.S. officials, ended all military aid and froze further economic assistance.

The United States stopped short, however, of breaking diplomatic relations with the regime. It kept Ambassador Mauricio Solaun in Managua, a move described by spokesman Hodding Carter 3d "as an expression of hope that a settlement is still possible."

The spokesman said that Mr. Solaun was instructed to inform Mr. Somoza of the action, which, he said, also was prompted by Nicaragua's poor record on human rights.

The spokesman announced that the three-nation mediation effort which sought to solve the Nicaraguan crisis had ended. The mediation team included the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

Hodding Carter said the mediation team "concluded that it could not break the impasse" between Mr. Somoza and an opposition coalition. He blamed the impasse on Mr. Somoza's "unwillingness to accept the most recent proposal" by the mediation team, which called for an internationally supervised plebiscite on Mr. Somoza's future.

The United States took these four steps, according to the spokesman:

- It is withdrawing its four-man military mission from Nicaragua and effectively ending all military aid, which had been suspended by Congress since Sept. 22.
- It is freezing any further economic aid, including two projects worth $10.5 million signed last summer. Several other aid projects in advanced stages will be completed, however.
- It is withdrawing the 21 Peace Corps volunteers stationed in Nicaragua.
- It is reducing its embassy staff in Managua by 22 persons, including 11 officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development, which administers economic aid projects in foreign countries.

Investigation Would Center on Christian Democratic Role in 'Affair'

Italy Communists Back Move for Probe of Moro Case

Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Italy's Communist Party tonight threw its full weight behind a move to bring about a full-scale parliamentary investigation of the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping and death of former Premier Aldo Moro almost a year ago.

The investigation would deal mainly with the role played during the "Moro affair" by leading Christian Democratic politicians. It thus would have a huge political impact on the government crisis that started 10 days ago when the minority government of Premier Giulio Andreotti had to resign after the Communists withdrew their support.

The Communists tonight submitted a formal motion for an investigation. All the other major political parties except the Christian Democrats have made statements in favor of the move. They are the Socialists, Republicans, Radicals, Social-Democrats and Liberals.

Extreme rightist and leftist groups in Parliament also have come out in favor of an investigation. A parliamentary investigation would mean that leading members of the government and of Parliament — most of them Christian Democrats — would testify publicly for the first time about their activities during the Moro case. Until now the investigation has been conducted in secrecy by the police and the judicial authorities. A parliamentary debate on the Moro case in October fizzled because at that time all the members of the parliamentary majority — including Communists and Christian Democrats — wanted to avoid any public political tension that could have hurt their alliance.

Report Confirmed

Now, with a government crisis in full swing, there are no such constraints. The parties' calls for an investigation multiplied after Flaminio Piccoli, the president of the Christian Democratic Party, confirmed a press report saying that Vittorio Cervone, a Christian Democratic senator, had been in contact with Mr. Moro's kidnappers soon after the latter's death.

Mr. Piccoli is Mr. Moro's successor as party president. Mr. Piccoli also confirmed that Ernesto Viglione, described as a close political friend of his, had put Mr. Cervone in contact with the Red Brigades. Both Mr. Cervone and Mr. Viglione had been named in an article yesterday in the weekly newsmagazine L'Espresso. Mr. Viglione, who reportedly was in touch with the terrorists while they were holding Mr. Moro, was arrested hours after the magazine appeared on the stands.

The sudden new controversy over their handling of the Moro case came as a major embarrassment to the Christian Democrats and has sharpened the government crisis.

Mr. Andreotti today concluded his first round of consultations with party leaders without making a dent in the deadlock between his own Christian Democrats and the Communists. Communist leaders today stuck to their position that they will back a new government only if they obtain several ministerial posts in the Cabinet.

The Christian Democrats repeated their refusal to accept this demand. The Socialists, the third-ranking party in Parliament, suggested that Mr. Andreotti should form a government in which Christian Democratic politicians and "technicians" from other parties would be equally represented. Mr. Andreotti has not made any public comment on this proposal. The Communists have said they are against it.

The new controversy over the attitude of leading Christian Democratic politicians during Mr. Moro's captivity is apt to make Mr. Andreotti's task more difficult and increase the likelihood of an anticipated parliamentary election, which would become inevitable in case of a prolonged government crisis.

Mr. Piccoli, who confirmed some parts of the L'Espresso article and denied others, confirmed that he and other leaders of the Christian Democrats were informed after Mr. Moro's death that Mr. Cervone and Mr. Viglione had met with a "so-called" member of the Red Brigades. He added that the Christian Democratic leaders passed on this information to the investigative authorities.

Mr. Viglione was still in prison today.

Barre, 3 Ministers On Visit to Canada

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Raymond Barre and three members of his Cabinet left for Canada today for a weeklong official visit.

Mr. Barre will confer in Ottawa with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau before undertaking a working visit to Quebec, where he will discuss French-Quebec cooperation.

Clergy, Faithful Assume Civil Functions

Qom: A Microcosm of Khomeini's 'Islamic Republic'

By William Branigin

QOM, Iran (WP) — When Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returns to his home in this dusty town 90 miles south of Tehran, he will find a microcosm of his long-sought Islamic republic already established.

Nearly every vestige of the present central government has disappeared from Qom, considered a holy city by Shiite Moslems because of its shrine to Fatima, one of the saints of the faith.

The city's government is effectively under the control of the local clergy. All the courts are closed, and an ad-hoc system of Islamic justice has taken their place. The regular police have given way to a corps of more than 500 unarmed "Islamic guards" — identified by special badges — who direct traffic and, in some cases, enforce the law.

Although this city of 300,000 is technically still under martial law, the troops and tanks that once controlled the streets pulled out in December, and the military regulations are no longer observed.

Cooperative Shops

The local office of the state power authority is on strike to protest the government in Tehran of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, but workers from the department recently came to put up lights at Ayatollah Khomeini's house.

A Khomeini Welcome Committee under a Qom clergyman, Mohammed Yazdi, runs a chain of cooperative shops to assure food distribution to the populace while many merchants and workers are on strike.

The committee has organized a general sprucing-up of the brick house where Ayatollah Khomeini was living when he was arrested more than 15 years ago and sent into exile by the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Volunteer workers have been carrying out street repairs and other works around the house, and every day a streamroller smooths out a dirt alley along one side of it.

No one pays state taxes anymore, but residents say they will resume once an Islamic government takes power. The "religious taxes" that are traditionally paid to clerical leaders have taken on a more important role, providing revenue for welfare payments and a kind of strike fund, in addition to financing two clergy-run hospitals and other services.

No one bothers to file complaints at the Qom police station anymore. Policemen still show up for work there, but they rarely do anything, much less try to put anyone in jail.

Even the local office of the secret police, SAVAK, is only a shadow of its notorious self. A British theological student who has embraced Islam and changed his name from John Cooper to Yahya Cooper said he was summoned to the SAVAK headquarters three months ago, sat in a room without seeing anyone for two hours and then was told he could go.

"The normal police don't seem to be functioning," Mr. Cooper said. "They just come out and smile and direct traffic every once in a while."

Mr. Cooper, who came here nine months ago to study Islamic teachings along with 18,000 other students at the Qom theological school, reputedly the largest Shiite institution in the world, spends much of his time these days helping with translations at interviews with Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, the leading religious figure in Qom.

With his curly red hair and beard, the lanky Mr. Cooper stands out from other theological students despite the full-length brown burnoose he wears over a corduroy suit. But he displays the same serenity and calm as Ayatollah Shariatmadari as he sits cross-legged on a Persian carpet at the ayatollah's interviews.

Although Ayatollah Shariatmadari has reservations about pressing ahead full-tilt with an Islamic republic and risking a confrontation with the army, he has told followers to form committees to run their affairs in cities "where the police and the government are weak and cannot control the situation."

This is essentially what has happened in Qom. The Islamic justice system has not seen much use here, but Islamic guards recently apprehended a young thief and brought him to the house of the Khomeini Welcome Committee chief. His parents were summoned and took him home after he promised never to steal again.

Harsher Punishments

In other cities under similar Islamic rule, punishments have been harsher.

In the northeastern holy city of Mashad, four men accused of stealing a car were arrested by Islamic security officials and sentenced by a clergyman to a public flogging of 25 lashes each. They were then released.

In the central city of Isfahan, an American employed by Bell Helicopter International is to be tried twice for the same offense. The man, identified as Alfonso Durello, was fined $3,000 by an Islamic court after he shot and wounded a taxi driver Jan. 30. Durello was beaten by a crowd after the incident, then taken to a local ayatollah's house, where he was detained.

According to Tehran newspapers, he was freed yesterday after his conviction, but shortly afterward was arrested by regular police.

The official law-enforcement and judicial authorities are expected to regain their powers if Ayatollah Khomeini realizes his dream of establishing an Islamic republic in Iran. But for now, the confusion created by his parallel provisional government is reflected in the not-uncommon sight of a uniformed policeman and an Islamic guard directing traffic side by side.

Should Ayatollah Khomeini succeed, this Islamic stronghold stands to increase its stature. It is already the spiritual capital of the nascent Islamic republic. If Ayatollah Khomeini returns to his modest one-story brick villa here in triumph after having prevailed in Tehran's battle of governments, Qom could become the new republic's de-facto political capital as well.

Carter Said to Order Aides to End Split

(Continued from Page 1)

Iran to reporters and to tell Mr. Newsom of any discussions they had with reporters on conditions in Iran itself.

But the president and Mr. Brzezinski are reportedly also angry and concerned about disclosures of bitter policy disputes between the White House and the State Department over the conventional and strategic arms limitation negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brzezinski has repeatedly drawn the dangers of Soviet power and the need for strong U.S. responses to that power in terms far more stark than those used by Mr. Vance and his top aides.

Mr. Brzezinski is known to have complained bitterly within the White House staff about leaks from Vance aides that have been unfavorable to the national security adviser.

One participant said that, in the demand for loyalty to his policies, the president did not single anyone out for blame or special attention. The brief "pep talk" was not an unexpected move at this point in the administration, the source said.

But even the scheduling of the meeting appeared to have been a tightly held secret. Asked for comment, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter at first refused to admit that the meeting had taken place and offered no comment on questions.

But following a brief delay, Hodding Carter telephoned with a statement that had apparently been approved at a higher level. He said that at a meeting of ranking department officials Tuesday, "The president discussed the policy process and did ask our help and cooperation both in implementing these policies and in discussing them."

Position Strengthened

Told of the meeting called by the president, other officials interpreted it as a strengthening of Mr. Brzezinski's position in defining the limits of public discussion of administration policy, which he feels has been conducted too laxly.

These officials feel Mr. Vance is not likely to fight on the issue, which to some extent centers on pledges Mr. Carter made when seeking the presidency in 1976 to conduct foreign affairs more openly than did the Nixon and Ford administrations.

These officials cautioned against overstating the differences between Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski, who tend to disagree over tactics in dealing with the Soviet Union but do not appear to have fundamental policy disagreements on that issue.

However, the surfacing of divergent viewpoints held by the two foreign policy advisers in recent weeks has provoked sharp reaction at the White House. Mr. Brzezinski and media adviser Jerry Rafshoon are reportedly worried that Mr. Carter's public image is suffering from the appearance of squabbles in the administration.

At a January press conference, Mr. Vance pushed those differences farther into public view by implicitly rejecting a domino theory for the political crises of South Asia, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

Mr. Brzezinski had earlier referred to those areas in terms that suggested a closely interrelated "zone of instability" in which foreign intervention was a key factor.

Later in January, some reporters compared speeches given by Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Vance on relations with the Soviet Union and China and reported major differences in their approaches. White House press secretary Jody Powell ridiculed one such story at a briefing, and Hodding Carter strongly denied at the State Department that any such differences existed.

But Mr. Brzezinski is known to feel he has no serious differences with Mr. Vance and that all of his problems are with a few of the secretary's assistants.

Bakhtiar Refuses to Resign But May Agree to Election

(Continued from Page 1)

have stepped up their contacts with the ayatollah's advisers.

Meanwhile, Bell Helicopter International has begun evacuating even its "essential" employees from Iran and soon will be reduced to a token operation here.

As a result, much of the Iranian military's fleet of nearly 1,000 combat helicopters will eventually be all but grounded for a lack of maintenance and pilot training, according to U.S. sources.

In time, military sources said, the effectiveness of Iran's airborne infantry is certain to suffer as increasing numbers of aircraft sit in hangars awaiting maintenance.

"It will be a cumulative problem. Their capabilities are bound to suffer," said a U.S. source close to the Iranian military.

Bell, which in October had 14,000 employees in Iran, has handled nearly all of the maintenance and pilot training for the armed services. Similarly, but on a smaller scale, Grumman Aerospace Corp. has serviced 80 F-14 Phantom fighters.

Contracts with both firms are to be renegotiated in the wake of the Iranian government's decision to slash defense deals with the United States by up to $10 billion and drastically reduce the number of defense contractor personnel in Iran. Bell, which has about 2,000 employees left here, plans to leave a force of only about 500 technicians and pilot trainers at Iran's request.

Khomeini Is Seen 'Saint'

(Continued from Page 1)

Pahlavi. While the United States could "not walk away from the shah," Mr. Young said, his downfall was not a case of too much technology or too much development. "The problem was basically repressive," he said.

Mr. Young contended that "the shah did not understand" the balance between church and state. "We don't rule ignoring religious and cultural forces in a country," he said. "One force governments have failed to repress is religion."

He said that he did not see the hand of the Soviet Union in the Iranian turmoil. "The tendency is to always look for the Russians," he said.

Envoy Threatens Iraq-Sweden Ties

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8 (AP) — An Iraqi diplomat threatened today to disrupt trade relations between Iraq and Sweden unless espionage charges against Iraqi diplomats were dropped.

"We are not without power. Iraq is buying goods from Sweden for about 1 billion kronor [$230 million] this year," Iraqi Ambassador Abdul al-Hadawi told a Stockholm newspaper. "If these accusations do not cease, I'll see to the disruption of this trade with a single cable to Baghdad."

Briton Arrested In Paris Fraud

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP) — A 44-year-old Englishman accused of having diverted more than $8.7 million from the portfolios he was managing for clients of the Credit Lyonnais bank returned from Brazil yesterday and surrendered to authorities, police reported.

Thomas Stoddard, who resigned from the bank in November and fled the country, has been charged with fraud, abuse of his position and writing false bank documents. He was jailed last night.

Late last week, the chief of international financial operations for the Credit Lyonnais, George Branchart, 52, was arrested and jailed on the same charges. Mr. Branchart was accused of permitting Mr. Stoddard to divert the funds.

Belgian Minister Says Food Riots Possible in Zaire

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (AP) — The Zaire capital of Kinshasa is threatened by possible food riots that could endanger the 30,000 Belgians and other Europeans there, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet told a group of newspaper editors and publishers.

Mr. Simonet announced Tuesday that the Belgian government was flying 250 paratroopers to the Kitona military base west of Kinshasa by next Monday. He told the journalists that the soldiers would be needed to help evacuate the foreigners across the Congo River to Brazzaville if rioting broke out.

The Europeans, in Zaire to assist in mining, banking, government administration and other activities, are a well-fed minority living among more than 2 million Africans, many of them hungry.

Mr. Simonet said that diplomats and other sources reported that food and medicine were becoming scarce in several areas and that some people had practically nothing to eat. He said that Kinshasa was one of the most dangerous areas, and that the Zairian Army would be unable to protect the Europeans if rioting erupted.

Some Western nations have sent emergency food aid to Zaire, but lack of transportation reportedly has hampered distribution while corruption and black-marketeering are rampant.

Charter 77 Reshuffles

(Continued from Page 1)

five or more different wings into which the organization has divided.

One early signer of the charter who has since drifted away from it in disenchantment described the various wings. He said that they include disaffected Roman Catholics and Evangelical Christians, former Communist Party members, former Social Democrats who have always been opposed to the Communist system here, Maoists and Trotskyites, "who are now the most active," and cultural figures who are members of such outlawed groups as the Plastic People of the Universe, a rock band.

Each group is preoccupied with its own concerns. At the same time, many of the most talented members of the original group are tired after years of activism and police harassment. They have felt a growing need to return to their creative work as writers, philosophers or artists, even though none of this work will appear in Czechoslovakia.

Police Watch Two

At least two others are under constant police observation. Mr. Havel is under virtual house arrest in a remote village, and Jaroslav Sabata, in failing health, is in jail.

But Mr. Diensbier, one of the new spokesmen, denied today that the movement was fragmenting or that there would be any substantial change in direction. He said that all of the original founders and leaders had pledged support for the new leadership.

The group will continue to prepare studies of alternatives for Czechoslovakia in a variety of areas, including housing, school admissions and health services, he added.

Despite a general perception of the movement's faltering — a perception shared by most Western diplomats who have observed the group during the past two years — the Czechoslovak secret police continue to harass many members. There are periodic detentions and pre-dawn visits from police agents, interrogations, and occasionally trials and jail sentences.

Policemen are often permanently stationed outside the apartment doors of leading members of the group. Names and even photographs of all visitors are taken.

"All of this has contributed to the ghetto mentality," said the former member who described the movement's fragmentation. "There's also the perception that after an initial burst of enthusiasm from the Carter administration, the rest of the world has forgotten us. So the group has turned inward, concerning itself with its own preoccupations. Every arrest, every trial became an end in itself. And the original principles are being forgotten."

Tito Arrives in Syria

DAMASCUS, Feb. 8 (AP) — Yugoslav President Tito, 86, arrived here today on the third leg of his four-nation Arab tour.



United Press International

Boat people: Vietnamese refugees wait aboard the freighter Skyluck, which arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday. The captain said many of the 3,000 refugees made their way aboard while the 3,506-ton vessel lay becalmed during its 27-day journey from Singapore.

$1 Million in Gold Found on 'Boat People' Vessel

HONG KONG, Feb. 8 (UPI) — More than $1 million worth of gold has been found in the engine room of the freighter Huey Fong, which carried 3,383 Vietnamese refugees into Hong Kong last month, police said today.

Police sources said the money was evidence that an illicit human-smuggling racket, with Vietnamese government involvement suspected, is behind the exodus of the refugees. A government source said there was an "increasing amount of evidence that Hanoi is directly involved in exporting refugees."

Nations in the region — including Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, where more than 200,000 Indochinese refugees are living in refugee camps — claim the "boat people" pay Vietnamese officials to arrange for them to leave Vietnam.

Police also questioned the captain and 25 crewmen aboard the Skyluck, a 3,506-ton freighter that arrived yesterday with 3,000 refugees. When they boarded the Skyluck, police found the captain, Hsiao Hung-din, bound and guarded by several burly Vietnamese, a government spokesman said.

Officials were unable to explain why the Hong Kong-owned vessel took 27 days to sail here from Singapore, normally a five-day voyage.

The captain of the Skyluck reportedly told the officials he developed engine trouble shortly after he left Singapore. He said that the Skyluck lay becalmed while several small boatloads of refugees approached over a period of days. Before he could get under way, Mr. Hsiao told officials, he had 3,000 Vietnamese on board.

Mr. Hsiao's story was similar to that of Hsu Shien-wen, skipper of the Huey Fong, who is in custody on charges that he was carrying more passengers than allowed when he entered Hong Kong. Mr. Hsu faces four years in prison, more than $40,000 in fines and confiscation of his vessel.

Diplomatic sources said at least two other freighters carrying Vietnamese refugees are sailing toward Hong Kong.

Emergency Talks Held to Head Off Shutdown

British Leyland Workers Split on Strike

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Workers in Britain's largest auto company split today over a strike that management has claimed threatens the company's survival, and management and union leaders held emergency talks to try to head off a shutdown.

The government intervened to try to end a month-old strike by more than 1 million public-service workers. The strike has closed 1,500 schools, locked out 750,000 pupils, forced most hospitals to admit only emergency cases, allowed garbage to pile up on city streets and kept cemeteries closed.

Environment Secretary Peter Shore held separate talks with local government and union negotiators after the unions yesterday rejected an 8.8-percent pay offer with a guaranteed minimum weekly wage of $100.

About 1.5 million low-paid workers are pressing for a 40-percent wage boost and a $120 minimum wage. Union leaders said they will step up their strike actions next week.

In Cardiff, Wales, Prime Minister James Callaghan's home constituency, a public-service union offered to call off its strike if the prime minister would work for a week as a hospital porter for $84, the present average wage.

At the state-owned British Leyland automotive plant in Longbridge, Birmingham, 19,000 workers voted yesterday for a strike and walked off the job without warning. The dispute was over a $20-a-week "parity" bonus, which the company said it could not pay because of low productivity.

But when strike votes were held today at two more British Leyland plants at Cowley, near Oxford, one rejected a walkout by a big majority and union officials ordered a second ballot at the other because there was no clear majority.

A final decision will be made Monday after union officials receive voting results from all 36 plants of British Leyland. The company makes Austin, Morris, Rover and Jaguar cars as well as trucks and buses and is one of Britain's biggest exporters. The company has said that a strike would risk "the survival of large chunks of our car business."

Throughout London, rats were seen in the garbage piled along the streets. Officials said that poisoned bait has not deterred them. A London newspaper photographed rats emerging from the sewers in the Haymarket, a main West End business street.

Women in India Assail U.K. Test

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8 (AP) — Angrily shaking their fists, about 100 women shouted slogans outside the British High Commission here today, protesting virginity tests held until recently on Asian women entering Britain as prospective brides.

Some outflanked police guards and jumped over the compound's low wall before walking out peacefully, a commission spokesman said.

Earlier this month, the British government ordered an end to the gynecological examinations after they were revealed by The Guardian, debated heatedly in Parliament and officially protested by the Indian government.

Charges of Torture of Arabs Termed 'Libelous' by Israel

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir denounced today what he termed "an intentional, permanent attempt on behalf of murderers in our hands to smear our country and way of life."

The minister said, on emerging from a Cabinet meeting, that allegations of systematic brutality in the interrogation of Arab prisoners were "utterly false, baseless and libelous."

The setting of Mr. Tamir's declarations suggested that they were a response by the government to a report on human rights in various countries, including Israel, that the U.S. Department of State has just submitted to Congress. The issue is at present burdening U.S.-Israeli relations.

According to the State Department document, "instances of mistreatment have occurred" in Israel. The implication is that at least some Arab residents of the Israeli-occupied territories who are under suspicion of being implicated in political crimes have been abused or tortured.

It is known that the State Department report was in part based on messages from a former vice consul in charge of visa matters at the U.S. Consulate General in Jerusalem. The torture charges have dismayed and angered Israeli officials, who for a long time have shown resentment over contacts between staff members of the U.S. Consulate General here and Arabs in East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, Michael Shiloh, said today, "We have no relations with the American Consulate in Jerusalem. We deal only with the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv."

The United States, like other nations maintaining diplomatic ties with Israel, has not formally recognized Jerusalem as this country's capital. The U.S. Consulate General here, whose jurisdiction extends to East Jerusalem and the West Bank, is in effect ignoring the presence of the Israeli government in the city and, in turn, is being officially ignored by it.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv said today that the embassy had been instructed by Washington to raise the question of alleged torture practices — as reported by the consulate general in Jerusalem — with Israeli authorities.

The spokesman said that the issue was treated on a government-to-government basis. He said that the embassy in Tel Aviv was neither equipped nor entitled to conduct an independent investigation of the torture charges.

U.S. diplomats said the human rights situation was one of many topics that were regularly discussed in the frequent meetings between U.S. and Israeli officials on various levels. "There certainly isn't a lack of communication between us and the Israelis," said an official. "Americans and Israelis know plenty about each other."

Egyptians Agree To More Talks With Jerusalem

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Egypt today accepted a U.S. invitation to resume peace talks with Israel, more than two months after negotiations broke down. An invitation to resume the talks at ministerial level was delivered to President Sadat today by Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador to Egypt.

After a 30-minute meeting with the Egyptian leader, Mr. Eilts told reporters, "President Sadat has accepted the invitation. It will be very soon." He refused to say when or where the meeting would take place, but added that Egypt would be represented by Premier Mustapha Khalil.

Cairo newspapers said today that Mr. Khalil, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance were expected to begin talks in Washington about Feb. 21.

The Middle East News Agency reported that Egypt had agreed to restart the deadlocked talks at a date proposed by the United States. Top Egyptian officials have said repeatedly that they are willing to resume talks with Israel, but they have insisted that Egypt cannot compromise on its demand that any treaty with Israel must be linked to a start to Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Israel has rejected such a link.

Congolese Get New President In Palace Coup

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, Feb. 8 (AP) — The Congo got a new president today, apparently in a bloodless palace coup.

Defense Minister Denis Sassou Nguesso became head of state in place of Gen. Joachim Yombi Opango in a decision by the Congolese Workers Party, a military junta that is the country's only legal political organ, an official communique said.

The 1.4 million inhabitants of the Congo, bordering Zaire, have known repeated coups and bloodshed in their 18 years as an independent nation.

Mr. Nguesso served as acting president from December, 1975 — when former head of state Marien Ngouabi was assassinated in a tribal vendetta — until last April when Mr. Opango took office.

Mr. Opango recently imposed tight control on the nation and expelled most foreigners.

Algeria Picks Ruler In Uncontested Vote

ALGIERS, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Chadli Benjedid, general secretary of Algeria's National Liberation Front, has been elected president, it was announced today.

Turnout in the uncontested election this week was 94.95 percent of the electorate of 7.8 million, the announcement said. The front is the nation's only political party.

EEC Court Bars Farm Payments

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — The European Court of Justice yesterday rejected demands by France and the Netherlands for payments of nearly $20 million from the Common Market's Agricultural Fund. The court also ruled that West Germany should receive only about three-quarters of the $21 million it demanded.

The three countries claimed they had not been reimbursed by the EEC Commission for support payments they had made to the dairy industry and, in France's case, for turning surplus wine into alcohol. The commission said the countries had paid out more than was provided for under Agricultural Fund rules.

In the dispute, which began in 1971, France was demanding about $19 million and the Netherlands about $750,000.

Czech, Soviet Drills End

PRAGUE, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Five days of joint maneuvers by about 6,000 Czechoslovak and Soviet troops in western Bohemia ended yesterday, the Czechoslovak Defense Ministry announced.

Sighted by U.S. Craft

Venus Rift Valley Said to Dwarf Earth's

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — Using its on-board radar to penetrate the clouds over Venus, the Pioneer spacecraft orbiting that planet has found a rift valley deeper and longer than any such feature on Earth.

The radar on the 810-pound Pioneer found the valley about 1,000 miles south of the Venusian equator. The radar altimeter measured the depth of the rift as four miles, and its length as at least 150 miles. The radar scanned only a part of the surface that covered 150 miles of the rift.

"We don't see rift valleys of this magnitude on Earth," Dr. Gordon Pettingill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said yesterday at the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif. "They don't exist on Earth."

Unlike canyons, which are carved by flowing water, rift valleys are caused by movements in a planet's crust. Areas of the crust move away from one another, causing the surface in between to drop. The largest rift valleys on Earth are in Africa, but they are nowhere near the size of the one found on Venus.

Dr. Pettingill said the bottom of the venusian rift appears to have collapsed as much as one mile below the surrounding surface. The radar aboard the Pioneer measured the height of the crested sides of the rift as between four and six miles.

The MIT scientist also said that Pioneer troubleshooters were able to reactivate the altimeter attached to the radar instrument after scientists had given it up for dead just after Christmas.

"The conventional wisdom about instruments like this is that they don't like to be turned on and off and so we left ours on continuously," Dr. Pettingill said. "Well, that was the apparent reason it failed, because when we turned it off to cool it down, the problem began to cure itself.

"We now keep it on for 2 hours every day and turn it off for 22. I am happy to report that the altimeter has just about fully recovered."

Scientists whose instruments are aboard the orbiting Pioneer and were aboard the four probes that descended to the surface of Venus said yesterday they had discovered what appeared to be a steady discharge of lightning in the atmosphere of Venus.

"We think we see continuous electrical activity in the clouds of Venus of the kind that produces a steady stream of lightning bolts," said Dr. Frederick Scarf of TRW Inc.

The ultraviolet telescopes on the orbiting Pioneer have found a pair of bright rings that circle the north and south polar regions of Venus down to a latitude 50 degrees from each pole. The polar rings were described yesterday as the brightest things on the disk of the planet, which is the brightest in the heavens.

Inside the polar rings, the ultraviolet telescopes have found wells of darkening where the upper atmosphere is sinking down, pushing aside the sulfuric-acid clouds at the top of the planet's 11-mile cloud deck.

Rev. Jones' Son Freed in Guyana

GEORGETOWN, Guyana Feb. 8 (AP) — Stephan Jones, the 19-year-old son of the Rev. Jim Jones, has been freed by a Guyanese court here after a preliminary inquiry into the Peoples Temple killings, but fellow cultist Charles Beikman was ordered to stand trial for murder.

Mr. Beikman, 42, will be tried for the death of Sharon Amos, a top aide to Mr. Jones, whose throat was slashed. She and her three children died at the Temple's headquarters Nov. 18, the day that more than 900 cultists perished in the mass murder-suicide at the Temple settlement of Jonestown.

Mr. Beikman was not charged with the deaths of the three children, but under Guyanese law he could be later. His trial will be held during the next sitting of the criminal session of the Guyanese Supreme Court, which begins April 3.

Anti-Semitic Incident in Berlin Called No Proof of Neo-Nazism

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP) — An American teacher outraged by anti-Semitic abuse from German students cautioned today against viewing the incident as a widespread manifestation of neo-Nazism in West Germany.

"I am worried that a news story will give people the wrong impression, that people are going to have a lot of prejudices against Germans and Germany," said Thomas Still in his first interview since the West Berlin newspaper Tagespiegel last week revealed that ninth graders called him "a Jewish pig."

"These incidents occur in every country, including the United States," Mr. Still said in a telephone interview. "It is a general problem in society. Unfortunately, some people are influenced by these [anti-Semitic] ideas. They have existed and probably always will."

He said that the incident occurred when four students in his ninth-grade class drew a swastika and a Star of David on a blackboard and added the words: "Gas the Jewish pig."

"It definitely was not an organized neo-Nazi group," Mr. Still said, adding, "The danger is that no one cares."

Vote to Raise Taxes on Feb. 27

Cleveland Virtually Broke, Paying Bills on Daily Basis

By Iver Peterson

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8 (NYT) — his city has virtually run out of oney to pay its daily expenses.

"We're existing on a day-to-day asis," a spokeman for Mayor ennis Kucinich said. "Right now e're not paying for anything that es not absolutely have to be paid and putting off everything else herever possible. There's enough oney to pay bills that must be aid, but the situation changes day day."

The cash squeeze, predicted Dec. when the city was shut out of the nding market after its default on 5.5 million in notes, became ap-rent in recent days as the city easury's balance became equal to e amount of money committed r vital expenses, such as salaries an amount between $9 million d $10 million.

By putting off many bills, the y's finance director has appar-ly garnered enough cash to meet e city's payroll until the Feb. 27 ne on whether or not the city in-me tax should be raised by 50 rcent, to a penny-and-a-half on e dollar. The prospect of that ie has forestalled action by major nders for payment on the city's erdue notes.

City officials have begun calling rious creditors owed for services d supplies, requesting forbear-ce on unpaid bills. But even if e income tax increase is proved, some analysts say, the y will still be short of cash by the d of the year.

Might Not Be Enough

Indeed, there are fears that the 5 million anticipated for the rest this year from the tax increase, if is approved, might not be enough meet the city's deficit. It has en estimated that this gap might nearly $50 million by the end of year.

Mr. Kucinich would probably fer a bigger tax increase of a full percent, as suggested by some mbers of the City Council, but reportedly has rejected the idea politically unworkable. Clevelan-rs have twice rejected income-tax reases, and the city's relatively w taxes have forced the seven ars of deficit spending that pre-itated the present crisis.

Meanwhile, legislation drawn up Gov. James Rhodes to provide eveland with emergency state aid d to impose state controls on city ending is pending before the te legislature.

The bill, patterned after New rk State's response to New York y's fiscal crisis in 1975, is being d up pending the Feb. 27 vote. gislative leaders believe that its actment before the tax vote ght encourage voters to believe state would bail the city out of problems that would follow re-tion of the tax increase.

Municipal Light Plant

The voters will also decide ether to sell the city's deficit-rid-n municipal light plant. Its reten-n by the city — over bids by eveland's private utility to buy it was the centerpiece of Mr. cinich's populist mayoral cam-ign against what he calls the mination of the city by greedy nking and manufacturing inter-s.

He is campaigning hard for a vote to keep "Muny Light," in part because he believes it is the key to an antitrust suit, seeking more than $300 million in damages, that he has filed against the private utility, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. The mayor charges that the utility has tried to wreck Muny Light and take over its customers, and he maintains that sale of the plant would destroy the suit.

Recently, Mr. Kucinich secured federal inquiries into the relationship between Cleveland Electric and the Cleveland Trust Co., the city's largest bank, which alone among Cleveland's six lenders refused to renew the notes due last December.

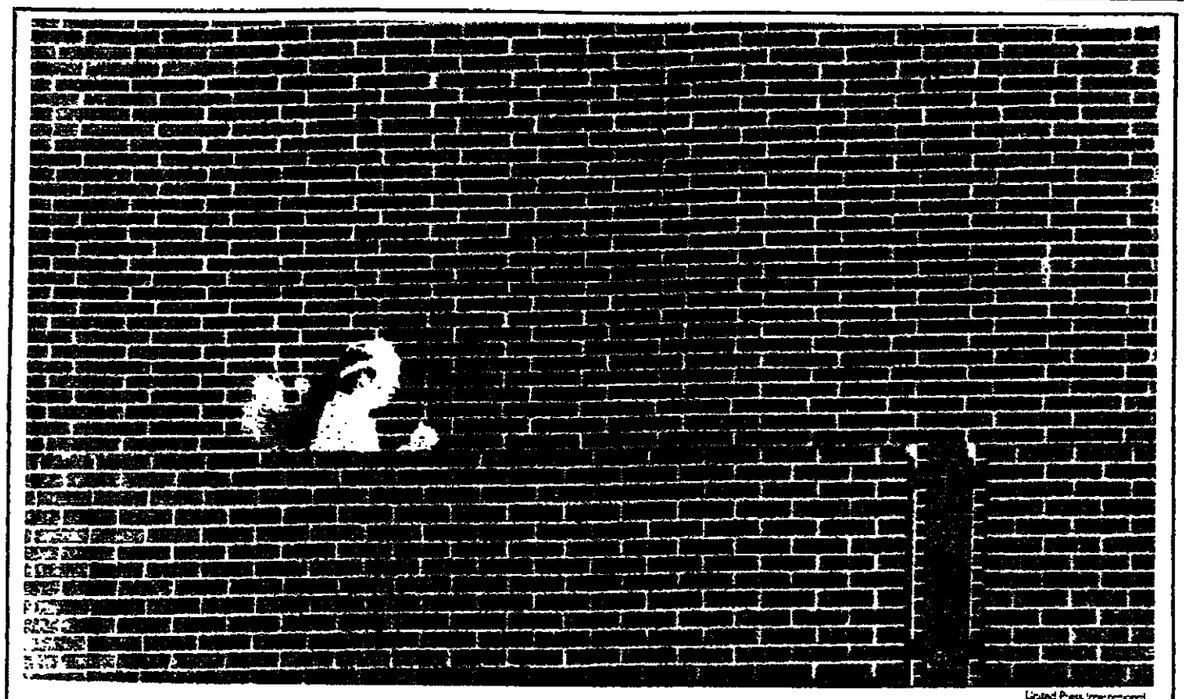
With the help of consumer activ-ist Ralph Nader, Mr. Kucinich charged before the chairmen of two House committees that Cleveland Trust had refused to extend its credit unless the mayor agreed to sell Muny Light. Mr. Kucinich contended that, since three Cleveland Trust directors also sit on the board of the private utility, and since Cleveland Trust is both registrar for Cleveland Electric stock and holds a large amount of the stock itself, the bank had an interest in seeing the municipal light plant sold and the lawsuit dropped.

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs subcommittee, has relayed these charges with a request for a report on them to the Securities and Exchange Commission and to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He has asked for replies by Feb. 20.

Cleveland Trust has denied that it set the sale of Muny Light as a precondition of renewing the loan.

Carter Commitment to N.Y.C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Mayor Edward Koch and Gov. Hugh Carey won a commitment yesterday from President Carter to do everything possible to assure New York City of at least $100 million in additional federal aid in the next fiscal year. But on Capitol Hill, at hearings conducted by the Senate Banking Committee, Mayor Koch and Gov. Carey were told not to expect congressional approval of the aid and to proceed with deep budget cuts on that assumption.



United Press International

WALLED IN — No this woman is not caught between bricks; she is actually jogging between two walls. Photographer David Cornwell, of the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, used 500-mm lens in making two walls look like one.

In Senate Subcommittee Testimony

Mrs. Carter Pleads for Emotionally Ill

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — Testifying yesterday on behalf of millions who could use emotional help, Rosalynn Carter told a Senate subcommittee, "Everybody has a mental problem."

"All of us," said Mrs. Carter, who has seen her own family touched by marital discord, can be affected by emotional upsets as the result of "marital problems . . . unemployment . . . drug abuse" or other troubles.

And asked by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., if she thinks Americans today face more stresses than they once did, she said: "I'm sure there are stresses. I'm sure that my children have more things to contend with then I had."

Mrs. Carter thus followed her own advice to "people who have had a mental health problem" to "speak out," because it helps other people with problems feel "it's all right," rather than feel a shameful stigma.

Her son, Chip, and daughter-in-law, Caron, announced in November that they were separating, and President and Mrs. Carter have said little since about their feelings.

Need for Funds

Making the first appearance by a president's wife before a congressional body since Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Carter spoke softly and feelingly for the emotionally ill she herself has seen in her years of work for them — and in harder and louder tones on the need for more money to attack the problem.

Senate Health subcommittee Chairman Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., agreeing fully with her aims, said that "funding for basic research has grown impressively" since the early 1960s.

It was then, he noted, that his brother, President John F. Kennedy, "called attention to the nonsystem of mental health care."

"I have to take issue with you, senator," on dollars for research and prevention, Mrs. Carter replied. Until 1967, she said, research funds did increase, but from 1967 to now they have been cut in half in real dollars, considering the effect of inflation.

Then she argued for the recommendations of the president's Commission on Mental Health, of which she was de facto head.

Report on Increase

She also gave the subcommittee a statement strongly defending the additional monies allotted mental health in her husband's otherwise austere fiscal 1980 budget, which either cuts or holds level most other health programs.

Mental health programs are to get $633 million in 1980, up $59 million, or 10.2 percent, from the 1979 figure. With money already added to the 1979 budget, "this will make a total of more than $100 million in new funds as a result" of the influence of Mrs. Carter's commission, a federal health official reported.

Mrs. Carter said: "People often ask me how I justify pressing for more funds for mental health when there are so many problems facing the nation. It is easy for me to remind them that our mental health problems are serious — and that we have endured years of neglect of the mentally ill — and that no other problem facing society touches so many families or leaves them so vulnerable."

Among the mental health commission's 117 recommendations, she saw three "main priorities":

- Broadening the national network of community mental health centers — local treatment units — into a "community mental health system" with more capacity to help underserved populations. This includes the chronically ill who are too often "dumped" out of mental hospitals into communities unprepared to support them.
- Developing new ways to finance mental care, including private and public insurance coverage.
- Research into the still too little understood causes of mental illness and retardation, and possible treatments.

U.S. Agencies Get Forecast: Cool and Dim

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — The White House yesterday confirmed that President Carter has ordered federal agencies to lower their thermostats and turn out their lights, and their ranks are, when possible, to walk instead of riding.

In a memorandum last Friday, Mr. Carter said that he is directing all Cabinet departments to take immediate steps to reduce the use of petroleum fuels.

He said that the energy conservation steps, including lowering thermostats to 65 degrees (18 degrees Celsius), are necessary because of the oil shortfall resulting from the crisis in Iran.

Based on Social Security

U.S. Study Backs Ending Of Student Aid Program

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT) — The General Accounting Office says that a study of Social Security benefits to college students supports President Carter's request that the program be ended.

The congressional accounting and investigative agency concluded that the Social Security support for college students was a poorly designed and expensive program that duplicated other forms of student assistance and had inequitable features.

These conclusions were to be made public in testimony by Gregory Ahart, director of the GAO Human Resources Division, to the oversight subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee. A copy of the statement was obtained by The New York Times yesterday.

$170 Million in Savings

Under a 1965 amendment to the Social Security Act, youths aged 18 to 22 who are attending college full time and are not married can receive benefits if their parents are retired, disabled or dead persons covered by Social Security.

The number of students receiving such benefits has risen from about 206,000 in 1965 to 817,500 by the end of 1978, and total payments to the students has risen from $325 million to $1.6 billion.

The accounting agency estimated that, if Congress agreed to phase out the program over a four-year period, as President Carter has requested, Social Security trust funds would be saved $170 million in the first year and $1.8 billion by 1984.

The student benefit program was one of several Social Security benefits that Mr. Carter asked Congress to eliminate. Among the other programs the administration wants ended are: the $255 lump sum "death benefit" for surviving spouses of a covered worker; the monthly benefit for a child being reared by a widowed spouse when the child reaches 16 years of age rather than the present 18, and a reduction in minimum benefits for persons who already get substantial federal pensions.

Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill Jr. and Rep. Al Ullman, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, have expressed opposition to the proposed benefit reductions. The consensus in Congress is that they will not be enacted this year.

However, the accounting office study, which was begun before Mr. Carter submitted his new budget and was carried out independently of the administration, might strengthen the White House's hand.

To Testify

Officials of the American Council on Education and the National Student Association were to speak at subcommittee hearings in opposition to ending the benefits.

In criticizing the student benefit program, the GAO said that Social Security student benefits are duplicated by other forms of student assistance. The study said that about 70 percent of the students getting Social Security benefits would be eligible for a basic educational opportunity grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and that about 27 percent were getting such grants.

The investigative agency said it had conservatively estimated that 50 percent of the students received financial assistance from at least one other federal, state or private source.

Charles Saunders, vice president of the American Council on Education, said that such arguments were misleading. He noted that the basic education grant may not exceed $1,800 next year and may not be more than half of college costs.

"There is no way such grants can replace present Social Security benefits," Mr. Saunders said. He estimated that a widow with a $6,000 income and one child in college would suffer a net loss of family income of $2,300 if the Social Security benefits were eliminated. In a higher income bracket of $18,000, the net loss would be $2,080, he said. Moreover, he added, the administration is not estimating that HEW grant spending would go up in calculating savings.

Agrees to Return Stock, Cash to Shareholders

Columnist Buckley Faces Fraud Charges

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — William Buckley Jr., the author and commentator, and 10 other defendants were accused yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission of defrauding the shareholders of a publicly owned corporation controlled by Mr. Buckley.

In a major financial settlement filed with the suit, Mr. Buckley agreed to return about $1.4 million in stock and cash to the shareholders of Starr Broadcasting Group Inc. Other defendants must contribute another $360,000.

The civil suit, filed by the SEC in U.S. District Court here, accused the defendants of making "false and misleading" statements to the SEC and to the company's shareholders. The company was named among the defendants.

The court permanently enjoined the defendants from "obtaining money or property by means of untrue statements . . ."

Resigned as Chairman

Mr. Buckley, who resigned as chairman of Starr Broadcasting in August, still owns 20 percent of the stock. A proposal to merge the company into Shamrock Broadcasting, a privately owned company, awaits approval by stockholders and the Federal Communications Commission. In settling the suit, Mr. Buckley and the others neither admitted nor denied the SEC allegations.

Among the numerous charges is that Mr. Buckley used his magazine, National Review, as a secret conduit for funds, diverted from the publicly owned corporation, to avoid personal bankruptcy.

The SEC suit alleges that in 1971 Mr. Buckley and three executives at Starr Broadcasting formed a private investment partnership called SITCO.

Investments cited

The other partners, all defendants in the SEC suit, were Peter Starr, president of Starr Broadcasting until he was fired in 1976; his brother Michael, the former executive vice president of Starr Broadcasting; and the company's former counsel, Gordon Ryan.

Generally, the SEC suit alleges that the four partners, by a series of complicated and sometimes illegal financial transactions, invested some $7.5 million in an office building in Coral Gables, Fla., and 16 outdoor theaters in Texas.

The Starrs and Mr. Ryan, who did not have Mr. Buckley's personal financial resources, regularly used Starr Broadcasting funds, interest-free, to finance their stake in the partnership, the SEC said.

By 1974, however, all of the investments had soured and each of the four SITCO partners faced imminent bankruptcy, the SEC said.

That summer, with SITCO's debt at $8 million and interest expenses exceeding $100,000 a month, the SEC alleges that Mr. Buckley came up with a plan to sell the losing personal investment to the publicly owned Starr Broadcasting.

The SEC quotes a "most confidential memorandum" written by Mr. Buckley and dated Oct. 5, 1974, as saying that, unless his complex bail-out plan worked, "there are no alternatives than for WFB [Mr. Buckley], the two Starrs and Ryan to go into bankruptcy."

Growth of Company

At the time, Starr Broadcasting had grown from a modest one-radio-station operation owned by Mr. Buckley in the early 1960s to a communications conglomerate, mainly through the efforts of Peter Starr.

Based in Westport, Conn., Starr Broadcasting in 1974 owned three network-affiliated TV stations, five FM radio stations and six AM stations.

The SEC suit names as defendants the members of the board of directors of Starr Broadcasting who agreed to take over the ailing partnership owned by their fellow board members. They are Maurice McGill, Robert Smith Jr., Mark Hannah Jr., Norman Francis and Glenn Burrus. Only Mr. Hannah is still a Starr Broadcasting director.

Buckley: Never Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Mr. Buckley says he never intends to serve again as the director of a publicly traded corporation.

Mr. Buckley commented yesterday after the SEC ordered him to remain off the boards of such corporations for at least five years.

"I have no intention, given what I now know about the technical responsibilities of a director, of ever again serving as a director of a public corporation," Mr. Buckley said.

Alaskan Exports Sought

U.S., Mexico, Japan Oil Swap Proposed

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — Alaska is pressing the Carter administration and Congress to approve a three-way swap that would send North Slope oil to Japan in exchange for Mexican crude, which would be diverted from Japanese markets to the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Capping months of consultations between Alaskan state officials and Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), the Mexican national oil company, Alaska Gov. Jay Hammond was to make a formal presentation of the state's proposal during a meeting with Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

"We are asking for exports of Alaskan crude oil, with the upfront suggestion that this is a chance to break the taboo against Alaskan oil exports," said Robert LeResch, Alaska's commissioner for natural resources.

Mr. LeResch said Alaska has reached an agreement to continue discussion of the oil swap with Mexico, and that Pemex officials said they would urge President Jose Lopez Portillo to raise the question during President Carter's visit to Mexico later this month.

'Willing Partner'

"I think we have a willing partner in Mexico if we could get approval from the federal government and an agreement on prices," Mr. LeResch said yesterday in a telephone interview.

While the amount of crude oil involved is relatively small — 100,000 barrels a day — administration approval of the proposal could break an impasse over the so-called oil swaps.

In practice, the swaps amount to individual sales of oil shipments that allow for transportation savings of 60 cents to almost $2 a barrel and for increased revenues for the state or the oil companies.

A senior offical at the Energy Department said yesterday that Gov. Hammond's proposal "tends to fold into a large range of options regarding the West Coast crude surplus," and that Mr. Schlesinger is not likely to act immediately on the Alaskan proposal.

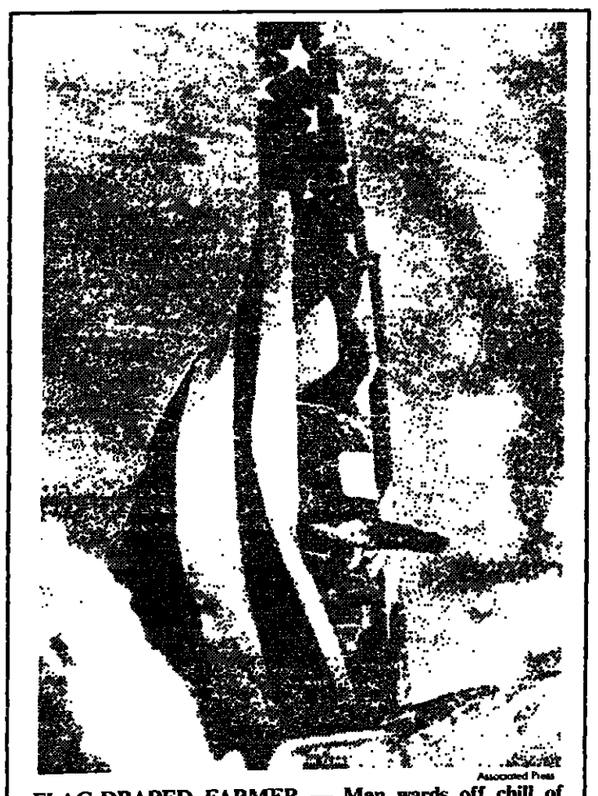
Proposals Circulated

However, the department is circulating proposals for Alaskan oil exports within the administration. The options cited in the proposals include one allowing the export of all 1.2 million barrels a day of Alaskan oil producton, and another allowing the export of oil produced above the current level.

Over the last year and a half, Mr. Schlesinger has been overruled by Mr. Carter during Cabinet-level discussiouring Cabinet-level discussions on d send an Alaskan oil swap to Congress for approval.

The Energy Department at various times has favored Alaskan oil exports as a means of relieving the West Coast oil glut, estimated at 400,000 barrels a day, and to provide an added incentive for the major oil companies to increase Alaskan production and expand the capacity of the 800-mile Alaska pipeline.

Under the Export Administration Act and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, Congress could block an administration proposal to export Alaskan oil.



Associated Press

FLAG-DRAPED FARMER — Man wards off chill of snowstorm during farmers' demonstration in Washington.

Bergland Apologizes for Remark As U.S. Farm Protest Continues

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Buffeted by criticism from angry congressmen, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland apologized yesterday to U.S. farmers for saying that "there's a little greed in all of us."

"I want to take this opportunity to apologize to anyone who has felt insulted by anything I said. It was not intended," he said in testimony before the House Agriculture Committee as about 300 protesting farmers looked on.

Thousands of farmers on tractors and in pickup trucks have converged on the capital this week to press demands for an increase in federal price supports for their crops. Mr. Bergland, in a televised interview Tuesday, charged that some of the protesters "were driven by just old-fashioned greed."

Mr. Bergland told the House committee yesterday that the Carter administration will not raise price-support loans to 90 percent of parity.

But he also said that "many, many producers in the United States are in serious trouble." Grain and cotton irrigators are having problems and a small percentage of farmers have made mistakes in land investments, he said.

Russian Is Sentenced For Car-Sales Profit

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — A Russian who sold four cars for an illegal profit has been sentenced to four years at hard labor, the trade-union newspaper Trud reported yesterday.

V. Lvovich of Kalinin aroused suspicion when he bought his fourth car, a new Lada, and sold it immediately through a state agency, the newspaper said. Investigators said Lvovich had made a 5,000-ruble ($7,500) profit by privately agreeing with the buyer on an illegal higher price, as he had done in three earlier sales.

ietnam Accuses .S. of Stalling on iplomatic Ties

ANGKOK, Feb. 8 (AP) — Viet-m accused the United States to-y of using the war in Cambodia a pretext to delay the normaliza-n of U.S. relations with Vietnam d of acting contrary to its stated utral stand on Chinese-Viet-mese relations.

Hanoi's Communist Party news-per said "the Vietnamese people anot but remain alert to what the ited States has agreed with Chi-following the Carter-Teng dis-sions on the situation in Asia d the Pacific, including the Kam-chea [Cambodia] problem." It erred to the talks in Washington tween President Carter and Chi-se Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-g.

The article said the United ates, after accusing the toppled mbodian regime of Premier Pol t of violating human rights, "has tually encouraged Chinese au-orities to support this gang to en-le it to continue the border war ainst Vietnam."

"The Carter administration has several occasions made known desire to improve relations with etnam and remain neutral in etnam-China relations. But its re-nt deeds have not matched its ords," the article said.

The article was carried by the etnam news agency and moni-red here.

iggest Vienna Store urns; No Casualties

VIENNA, Feb. 8 (AP) — Vien-'s Gerngross department store s a smoking ruin this morning ter a nocturnal blaze that caused casualties.

The fire started before midnight en the store — Vienna's biggest was empty except for a night rter and workers doing a welding b on an escalator. Vienna Fire ief Anton Santyr said that the e had first been spotted in the calator and quickly spread to the st two floors of the four-story ilding despite the efforts of 200 refighters and 30 fire trucks.

Could Become Important Food Crop

Corn-Like Perennial Found in Mexico

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a remote mountain region in Mexico, a perennial plant that crossbreeds with corn has been discovered, awakening hopes for producing a perennial variety of that food crop with revolutionary implications for agriculture.

What has been found is a new form of teosinte, a wild plant believed to be either the ancestor of corn or a descendant from a common ancestor of both plants.

Dr. Hugh Iltis, a botanist at the University of Wisconsin in Madison who participated in the discovery, noted that the newly found plant grows at elevations as high as 10,000 feet and survives occasional snowfalls. He hopes, therefore, that corn derived from crossbreeding with this species could grow as far north as Virginia, springing up each year with no need for replanting. A considerable part of the cost of growing corn goes to plowing under old crops and sowing new ones.

Perhaps the most immediate application of the discovery, Dr. Iltis said, will be crossbreeding to enable existing corn to withstand humid soil where it now easily becomes diseased. The new teosinte, unlike the annuals that are its relative, grows in moist soil and even in streams.

Breeders Sent Seeds

Since the discovery last September, seeds of the new plant have been sent to plant breeders all over the world. Dr. Iltis said last weekend. He predicted that the results of their experiments would start becoming known in the next few years. U.S. seed companies, he added, are particularly hopeful of introducing perennial properties into sweet corn.

Dr. Iltis and his companions reached the area, a precipitous region of the Sierra de Manantlan in the state of Jalisco in Mexico, with the aid of four mules, two horses, a donkey and a supporting party of local Indians.

In 1910, Dr. Albert Hitchcock of the Smithsonian Institution discovered a perennial form of teosinte near Ciudad Guzman, not far from the new finds. It was named Zea perennis. Because its genetic material was organized into 40 chromosomes, as opposed to the 20 in corn, hybrids derived by cross-fertilization with corn were sterile.

20 Chromosomes

The newly found variety, Zea diploperennis, has 20 chromosomes and appears to produce fertile plants when crossbred with corn. It is also more robust and has grown to eight feet in a greenhouse at the University of Guadalajara, according to a report in the Jan. 12 issue of Science.

This new variety, the report says, "should provide geneticists and maize breeders with a potentially valuable source of germ plasm and may lead to the development of perennial maize."

The authors of the report, in addition to Dr. Iltis, include John Doebley, a student at Wisconsin; Batia Pazy, a plant geneticist at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and Raphael Guzman of the University of Guadalajara, who early last year rediscovered the 40-chromosome variety that had been thought extinct.

That discovery led to the expedition into the Sierra de Manantlan and the finding of the new, 20-chromosome perennial. Local residents said its seeds were enough like corn so that in hard times they were mixed with corn as food.

4 Other Sites

On Dr. Iltis's last trip, four additional sites were found, one being a two-acre "solid stand" of the new variety. It is more grasslike in appearance than other forms of teosinte, with many stalks rising from a single root system. It may, the botanist believes, be the most primitive form of the genus Zea.

Teosinte of the annual, well-known varieties is often found within or alongside corn plantations in regions of more primitive Mexican agriculture. The plants are typically scorned and uprooted as weeds, but geneticists believe their crossbreeding with corn will provide the latter with new vigor.

Teosinte does not closely resemble corn. It produces rows of 6 to 10 triangular seeds fitted together in one husk, each seed furnished, as in corn, with a thread for fertilization.

Dr. George Beadle, winner of a Nobel Prize, has sought to trace the origins of corn. When Europeans first reached the Americas, he has pointed out, native plant breeders had already altered corn to such an extent that no obvious wild relative was evident. It had been bred to produce ears totally unsuited to natural reproduction.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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The Chronic Crisis

When President Carter presented his energy program, in the days when his administration was young and untried, there were many Americans who denied that there was an energy crisis. It was a plot of the oil companies, they charged, an overdramatization by the man from Georgia, scare headlines by the environmentalists. However contradictory the stands of Mr. Carter's opponents, things dragged on in Congress and the laboring mountain brought forth a mouse.

But what was precipitated by the Arab oil-producing states in cartel has recurred because Iran is going through a revolution that seems inclined to keep much of the native petroleum at home. Energy Secretary Schlesinger told a Senate committee that this was "prospectively more serious" than the embargo that began in 1973. Whereupon the dollar fell, so did the American stock market, while gold (although somehow this seems more appropriate to the days of Cyrus than those of Reza Pahlavi) soared in price.

Mr. Schlesinger was a little startled at this reaction because his remarks are not new and the United States is better prepared, at least for the short haul, than it was when the embargo cut back on oil imports. But for the long haul the Energy Secretary's warning was most appropriate, and unless Congress is willing to do something basic about energy the petroleum crisis will remain chronic. The United States economy and its standing in the world will be largely at the mercy of oil producers and their various whims and wills — whether these arise from a population explosion in Mexico, arguments over federalism in Canada, diplomatic relations with China or the perennial uncertainities or politics in developing nations.

When Europeans become sniffy about U.S. waste of energy they might consider that the use of petroleum and much of the technology that arose from it, including mass production of automobiles, were chiefly American contributions, and oil helped link a great nation in ways that smaller states cannot appreciate. But while this may help explain American unwillingness to come to grips with the energy crisis it does not solve that crisis. What is necessary for the United States is to face realities and abandon the nostalgia for oil wells in Pennsylvania — which did wipe out another U.S. industry — the whaling fleets — and did alter much that had been characteristic of American extractive industries, from coal to timber.

The United States has too many resources, natural and human, to remain hitched to the oddities of the international oil market. And meeting that condition is rather more important than brooding about property taxes and trying to compel governmental equality of receipts and spending. For the energy crisis affects every aspect of living today — including the very sources of taxation and the purposes of appropriation.



"Sticks and Stones Might Break Our Bones. . ."

Allegations of Torture

Does Israel systematically torture Arab prisioners? The State Department, in its new human rights report, suggests the answer is yes. Israel "totally denies" the new allegations. They are based on confidential reports, leaked to the Washington Post, from a former officer in the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem. The diplomat, Alexandra Johnson, who was briefly engaged to one of the reported victims and who has since been "selected out" of the foreign service, interviewed 29 visa applicants who had been arrested in 1977 and earlier. She related, in cables sent in May and November of last year, their allegations of pretrial mistreatment and torture. Her superiors in the consulate, and now the State Department itself, have essentially supported what she said.

Frankly, it is hard to be aware of the dark underside of the Mideast conflict — its passions, its enmities and its frustrations — over the last three decades and not to suspect there is some fire behind this smoke. The facts are always difficult to establish in these cases. Israelis have an obvious interest in covering up. Palestinians could have a variety of personal and political motives for embellishing the details of detention. We believe, nonetheless, that the Israelis, stung by repeated acts of Palestinian terror, have responded at times in wretched ways. If that is so, they deserve to be held to account — and the whole region needs to be urged toward the general peace that alone holds promise of ending the terror and the torture, too.

But the immediate question that has to be asked is whether, in rendering extremely damaging official charges against a friendly government, the standard of "we believe" is enough. We think not. The State Department's human-rights report is based essentially on one person's interviews with the self-identified victims. What has been published about Alexandra Johnson's personal life and career at the least raises questions about the degree of reliance her superiors placed on her cables — the first of their sort the State Department had received in the nearly 12 years of Israeli occupation of Arab territories. Although human rights have figured in various U.S.-Israeli conversations for a couple of years, neither she nor other American diplomats discussed the particulars of her allegations with Jerusalem. This newspaper, in writing its story based on the Johnson cables, was offered full on-the-ground cooperation by the Israeli government in examining the truth of the charges, but the actual arrangements have not yet been made.

We await the results of that part of the inquiry to judge better the truth of the State Department's charges. We think all fair-minded people should.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Italy's Politicians Test the Air

The fall of the Andreotti government, precipitated by the withdrawal of Communist support, is less likely to lead to a basic change than to more of the same — a minority Christian Democratic government ruling with direct or tacit Communist backing on major issues. But for the first time since 1976 there is a chance that Italy's democrats can break away from dependence on the Communists. That would require skillful maneuver, new elections and a continuing swing in the popular vote back to former patterns. It may be helped by the coming election of a European Parliament. It is an opportunity worth exploring.

The Communists, who won a staggering 34 percent of the vote in 1976, compared to 39 percent for the Christian Democrats, offer to resume cooperation if they are given important Cabinet posts. The Christian Democrats hold to a short answer: "Prove first by long-term cooperation outside the Cabinet that you accept democratic processes and have severed your ties to Moscow."

The outcome could be a compromise of less than historic significance, offering posts in the next Christian Democratic government to technicians friendly to the Communists. That is the solution favored by the Socialists, who dropped below 10 percent of the vote in 1976, and by the smaller parties that also supported the Andreotti government. The alternative would be early elections, which the small parties as well as the Christian Democrats want to avoid. They prefer to wait until the June balloting for the European Parliament, when Europe's Socialists are expected to win by far the biggest bloc of seats, while the Communists, losing ground in Italy and elsewhere, may win less than 10 percent. Substantial Socialist gains would perhaps make it possible to reconstitute an Italian center-left coalition, excluding the Communists. Recent local elections indicate that the Communist vote may be down below 30 percent and that of the Christian Democrats up to 40 percent. If the Communists are now denied Cabinet posts, they too would prefer to delay elections to overcome internal dissension and to rebuild electoral strength.

Two years of austerity, with Communist consent, have cut Italy's inflation rate from 23 to 12 percent, turned an annual payments deficit of $2 billion into a surplus of $8 billion, and lifted foreign exchange and gold reserves to $29 billion. But that has also meant virtually no economic growth, a decline in investment and a big rise inpayments deficit of $2 billion into a surplus of $8 billion, and lifted foreign exchange and gold reserves to $29 billion. But that has also meant virtually no economic growth, a decline in investment and a big rise in unemployment to 7.2 percent — reducing Communist strength among workers who hold the party partly responsible. The danger for any government without Communist support is that the Communist unions might take a militant turn and undermine the recent economic gains.

But the maneuvering has just begun: it will be weeks, perhaps months, before a new government is formed or elections are called. Italy has experienced many such crises but there is a new element now: the moves toward greater European integration, including the direct election of a European Parliament by universal suffrage. In Europe as a whole, the Communists will be seen to be a small minority and not the wave of the future they once appeared to be in Italy. If Andreotti can hold things together until June, the political balance in Italy may change considerably.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EEC: Business Not as Usual

By Karl Kaiser

BONN — Business is not as usual in the European Community. The appearance of sometimes tumultuous disagreements and setbacks detracts from important changes in the internal character of the community that have been under way for some time.

The first is the development toward a European monetary system.

Once it is implemented, its effect on the community will be profound. In economic terms, the system intends to stabilize the exchange rates of the member currencies, to contribute to economic stability internally by creating a common European currency unit. But in political terms the system means more. It creates the first elements of economic and monetary union through its firm obligation to act and consult. It establishes a community based on solidarity for times of economic trouble by committing large resources to a common pool.

For those in the community wary of West German economic power, it commits German resources to Europe and integrates the existing West German mark zone into a European system where the smaller countries share in the management.

Political Realities

The European monetary system reflects political realities that may become more permanent in the future — a French-German leadership in the structure of the community. Together they carry the responsibility for its maintenance and development. The excellent relationship between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany creates particularly favorable circumstances for such cooperation.

The current French objection to the implementation of the European monetary system is logical and sensible. The compensatory payments to farmers that now accompany exchange rates make monetary policy dependent on the approval of the farming lobby. Such a link would jeopardize flexibility and effectiveness of monetary policy in the future. Moreover, a settlement today may bring about some overdue constructive changes in the increasingly absurd organization of European agricultural policy. But the momentum of the European monetary system is now so great that its implementation is only a matter of time.

The United States understandably observes the enterprise with mixed feelings.

The European monetary system owes a small part of its existence to the weakening leadership of the dollar, which increasingly failed to internalize the needs of the international system that it led and, instead, acted more and more according to shortsighted national priorities.

By its mere mass in the international monetary system, the European monetary system helps to protect the dollar against sudden attacks. The total reserves of the nine members are about four times the U.S. reserves.

As an important political consequence, the European monetary system forces the United States to look at and deal with the European Community as a unit, and it obliges the community to increasingly act in unison in the crucial field of the international politics of money.

The second area of profound change is the enlargement of the community by the entry of Greece, Portugal and Spain. No other event in the history of the community is more likely to threaten the achievements of about three decades of integration. The inclusion of three semi-developed countries in this community of industrialized nations puts a new strain on existing policies, resource distribution and institutions. The heterogeneity of the future 12 scares everybody who has not forgotten the negative lessons of British entry for common policies.

When did politicians decide to go ahead and why is there still a positive potential in enlargement? The answer lies in the redefinition and expansion of the community's goals during recent years. It has come to see itself as a force to preserve democracy in Europe. With millions of people annually crossing borders and growing economic interdependence, these countries have moved so near to the center of concern of northern European countries that anything like a new fascism in Spain, a regime of colonels in Greece or political extremism in Portugal would profoundly affect the politics and the security of the rest of Europe.

Hence the community has taken it upon itself to help build a stable social and political basis for democracy in these countries — no doubt difficult and costly but an indispensable undertaking. In this sense, the European community is more important for the preservation of freedom in these countries than NATO. In this vital task the U.S. is important, but the main burden lies with the Europeans.

Obviously, to conduct community affairs with 12 such diverse members is more difficult and messier than with the original club of six. But in shouldering the new responsibility, the community displays its continued vitality and capacity to act in the interest of its members and the West as a whole.

Karl Kaiser, director of the research institute of the German Institute for Foreign Affairs, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Carter's Finances: Questions Remain

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Why do you suppose the name of Mrs. David Bruce, widow of our first liaison officer to Peking, was stricken from the list of invitees to the White House Teng state dinner — to make room for Robert Abboud, the Chicago banker whose $3.5 million substandard loan to Bert Lance led to a Carter blessing for banking in China?

And why do you suppose the president, during a two-hour talk with Billy Carter Sunday night, never sought to dissuade his brother from lending the Carter name to a Washington reception the next day by the Libyan government — a radical Arab foe of the Camp David "accords" — where a press release containing the standard "Zionism and Racism" propaganda was distributed?

The answer to both questions is that the president must at all costs maintain close relations with both Bert Lance and Billy Carter during their coming ordeal. Both men, I suspect, know too much about a complex series of transactions in what may one day come to be known as "the money laundry."

Unproven Thesis

The money laundry thesis — as yet unproven, and being examined piecemeal, with the greatest reluctance — argues that it is illogical for a man who has decided to spend all his time and energy running for president to decide, at the same time, to undertake an enormous expansion of his personal businesses.

On the contrary, goes the money-laundry thesis, only the need for a large cash flow and heavy borrowing power could cause a busy candidate to begin financing new production facilities and to arrange for a $9-million line of commodity credit for a partnership and a corporation that had never before needed more than a few hundred thousand dollars.

Following that logic, the thesis suggests that a candidate, a member of his family and a politically ambitious banker arranged the loans from a bank that had never before made commodity loans; that part of this money was used to meet legitimate business needs, but another part was passed through for loans or draws on "potential profits," which could then be used for political purposes. When other sources of funds showed up — such as matching federal campaign monies, or outside contributions — the bank loans could be replaced in the money laundry with nobody the wiser.

To succeed, such a scheme — the existence of which all Carter loyalists hotly deny — would require a few watertight doors. Banker Bert Lance, now a target of a grand jury, refused to answer any questions in the report ordered by the SEC and the comptroller of the currenc Billy Carter, at that grand jur took the Fifth Amendment; at t White House, Joseph L. Powell r fuses to release the 1976 balanc sheets and operating statements the Carter warehouse partnersh and the Carter farms corporation.

The trick in protecting the secr of any money laundry is to preve any one investigator from seei the whole picture. Thus, the IR audit fails to adequately check o third parties, and can be fooled b treating draws of income as loan The Federal Elections Commissio when it finally issues its long-d layed Carter report, will not hav seen the Carter warehouse finan ing dealings. Until prodded la month, the aging Lance prosec tors in Atlanta showed little inte est in following what they consi ered a "tangent" — into the Car family businesses.

Rage Lacking

Lacking is the sense of publi and press outrage that would pe these neatly compartmentalize probes under a special prosecuto or would demand that chairman Ullman's Joint Committee on Ta ation do its unpleasant duty. Cabinet member put the prevailin don't-dig-too-deep mood to me th way: "I don't think the countr could stand another scandal."

But just when a questioner being made to feel not only fru trated but vaguely unpatriotic, ray of hope shines through.

The other night, Billy Carter ac costed me in a bar here in Washin ton. We were both sober, havin come from the Libyan receptio where no alcohol was serve Carter cheerily volunteered a colo ful opinion of my work, and with the air of a man who has president over a barrel — went o to boast that at no time during hi two-hour session with his brothe the night before did the presiden suggest Billy's Libyan adventur was ill-advised.

Under questioning, the presi dent's brother-partner showe some concern over questions raise here about his need to borro $300,000 some months after th election. He tried to explain tha $148,000 that he drew from th Carter corporation was mone owed him from the Carter partner ship. (If it was not a bona fide loan did he declare the money a income? Did the IRS auditor ask? As he hoarsely put forward thi new explanation, Billy's cockines wilted.

Was there a money laundry, an if so, will it ever be exposed? In the heat of investigations, in the con flict of loyalty versus self-interest the White House believes that both Bert Lance and Billy Carter will hang tough. My guess is that only Bert will.

Nicaragua Conflict Persists

By David F. Belnap

MANAGUA — After more than a year of strife, Nicaragua's internal political conflict has moderated somewhat, but it remains unresolved, and the major actors are still in place.

The principal charges remain, embodied in the accusation of the 1977 Conference of Bishops that the government had resorted to "torture, rape and summary execution" of civilians.

The government's reply remains substantially the same as its response to simliar charges by Amnesty International: "A batch of nonexistent lies."

And there are no signs today of an early end to the drama.

Somoza's Strength

President Anastasio Somoza cannot reasonably be described as holding a stronger position now than he held when the crisis emerged in this Central American republic, but the unfolding conflict has shown his power.

Somoza still is backed by the country's only military force — the National Guard, which he heads with the rank of major general — and by the nation's only effectively organized political party, the Nationalist Liberals. Neither opposition within the country nor pressures from abroad have weakened this support.

A number of elements are ranged against him: The guerrilla fighters of the Sandinista National Liberation Front; a divided business, political and trade union community generally known as the Democratic Opposition; a large segment of the population; and the U.S. administration.

The guerrillas appear to be at least as strong today on the local scene as they were a year ago.

Operating from bases in neighboring Costa Rica and from secret hideouts within Nicaragua, the Sandinistas carry out almost daily hit-and-run assaults on National Guard posts and patrols, armed robberies and sabotage of commercial, industrial and farm properties.

Opposition Regrouping

The Democratic Opposition, scattered among more than a dozen individual interest groups and somewhat weakened by the failure of an international effort to find a mediated solution, is regrouping into two organizations — the Broad Opposition Front and the National Patriotic Front.

The Broad Opposition Front, which took part in the early mediation effort, was politically broad-based with representatives of left, center and right. Its main components now are the four factions of the Conservative Party and a small-businessmen's party called the Movement for a Democratic Nicaragua, other factions having dropped out during negotiations.

The Patriotic Front, still in formation, stands to the left politically. It is spearheaded by two civic organizations with ties to the Sandinistas: the United People's Movement and *Los Doce* (The Twelve).

The people's movement is mainly a student and union organization. The Twelve, some of whom recently began living in exile again, brings together a dozen academic, church and business intellectuals.

The two fronts talk a lot about cooperation against Somoza, but have not yet made any coordinated moves.

Aside from lack of effective unity, the opposition's most critical shortcoming is the absence of one or more appealing public leaders.

"There are a lot of intelligent, able men in the opposition," a neutral observer here said, "but no charismatic person everybody can rally around."

That is an almost fatal flaw for a political movement in Latin America, which Somoza fully recognizes. Conceded to be a gifted politician by his more moderate opponents, Somoza recently said:

"There has been no true discipline in the opposition. There is no single leader who can talk for the opposition."

Such a figure might have been the late Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the most articulate and best-known foe of Somoza, both inside and outside of Nicaragua, until he was felled by an assassin's bullet Jan. 10, 1978.

Yet while he lived, Chamorro was often "the flag of opposition to Somoza rather than its undisputed leader," in the words of a political scientist.

The crisis confronted the Unite States with a knotty policy prob lem, rooted in history and ompli cated by Somoza's personal friend ships in Congress and elsewhere i the U.S. establishment.

Under the Somozas, Nicaragu has provided valuable assistance r quested by past U.S. administr tions. The U.S.-backed overthro of a pro-Communist president i Guatemala in 1954 was stage from Nicaragua, as was the fateft Bay of Pigs invasion attem against Cuba in 1961.

Pledged to human rights, th Carter administraion wants to se Somoza replaced by a more demo cratic regime, but it does not wan to resurrect the old policy of dire intervention.

The opposition is looking to th United States to impose furthe sanctions on Somoza.

The most effective such action — an end to military and muc other economic assistance — hav already been taken. Sanctions of more symbolic nature remain, suc as a reduction in the size of th U.S. diplomatic mission here, al though it would be difficult for th United States to justify an outrigh diplomatic rupture.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Old Jerusalem

It is erroneous to believe that Arabs consider Old Jerusalem the most important part of the Arab lands to be liberated from Israeli military occupation. The Syrian Golan Heights, the rest of the West Bank, Gaza and Sinai have the same standing to the Arab people. As for the Old City of Jerusalem it just happens that it is also one of Islam's most sacred shrines on Earth — as it is to Christianity and Judaism.

Old Jerusalem's legitimate Arab political character is entirely another question and should not be confused with regard for the Old City's religious importance as it is to the Moslem world as a whole, as often declared by Saudi Arabia. The Islamic religious position vis-a-vis Jerusalem is firmly based on the Koran: "Glorified be He who did take His servant [the Prophet] by night from the inviolable place of worship [Mecca] to the far distant place of worship [Jerusalem] the neighborhood whereof We have blessed," as well as from the Prophet of Islam's saying: "Pilgrimage for Moslems is to be made only to three mosques — Al-Haram Mosque [in Mecca], Al-Aksa Mosque [in Jerusalem] and My Mosque [in Medina]."

The religious importance of Old Jerusalem as a place of veneration and pilgrimage for the two religions, Islam and Christianity, from the earliest time is a historical fact that cannot be changed by Zionist ideology and propaganda aimed at merely justifying Israeli military occupation and annexation of Arab Jerusalem — a matter which is a clear violation of all rules of international law and conventions of the civilized world.

A.A.S. BIN DA'AR.
Vienna.

A Happy Reader

Ah, "Doonesbury" right at hand, in the IHT! An end to amiable scissoring and stapling by pen pals far away, in the imperial heartland; an end to wistful retroiranslation from the Danish.

Congratulations. Thanks. But after such knowledge, what forgiveness? Next thing we'll be wanting you to run it on the editorial page, this very best version of what I.F. Stone calls "the looney-bin soap opera of American politics."

DAVID DORRANCE.
Paris.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 9, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Tribune commented in an editorial: "If war comes to the Far East the responsibility will be clear. Russia has been the aggressor from the beginning and while, for weeks past, she has been professing sentiments of peace, she has been doing acts that have led straight toward war. It is not a question of who makes the formal declaration or who fires the first shot, but of who forces the Powers into a situation from which escape can be had only across the battlefield. The world will judge that Russia has done so in this case."

Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1929

BERLIN — The new budget which provides for $312 million as the Government's contribution to Germany's reparation payments this year, is considered to be jeopardized by the action of the Catholic Center Party in retiring from the Muller Cabinet. The party newspaper published an editorial rejoicing that the party recovers its freedom of action after a full decade of Cabinet responsibility. The reparation sum was to be raised by increasing the tax on beer, and this is particularly unpopular in Bavaria, stronghold of Center support.

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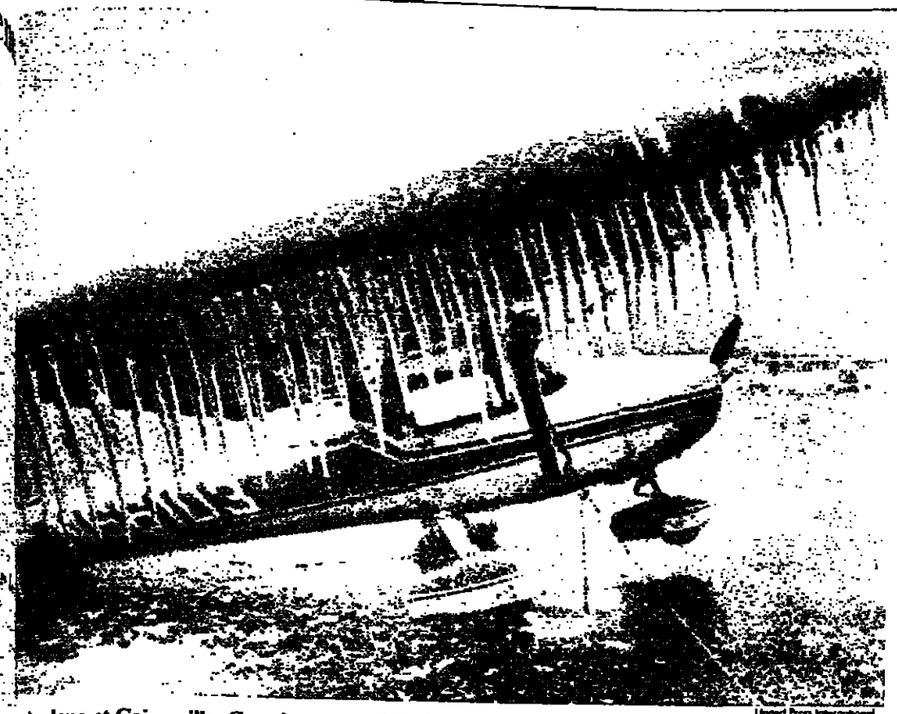
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Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

Harry Bucks, Senior Editorial Writer

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A plane at Gainesville, Ga., airport is weighed down by icicles accumulated during an ice storm.

6 Deaths Tied to Storm

Snow, Ice Paralyze Much of Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP) — Ice and snow knocked out power lines to more than 175,000 homes in Georgia and South Carolina as a winter storm moved up the East Coast, contributing to six deaths before going out to sea.

The storm — the first major one this winter for much of the region — arrived a year and a day after a blizzard that paralyzed much of the Northeast in 1978.

Up to a foot of snow fell in Tennessee and Virginia, and as much as 10 inches was reported in Kentucky. The New York City area reported seven inches of snow. Heavy snow began falling in southeastern Massachusetts early today, and the National Weather Service said that four to eight inches were likely in southern New England.

Washington National Airport was shut for six hours, forcing the cancellation of shuttle service to New York. Flights were also interrupted in Boston and Newark.

An inmate at the Fulton County jail in Georgia was electrocuted when he touched a live power line while cleaning up storm debris north of Atlanta. Three traffic deaths in Pennsylvania, Georgia and Connecticut and two fire deaths in Augusta, Ga., were also linked to the storm, which began Tuesday night.

Man Injured in Fall

In Columbia, S.C., a man was critically injured when he fell from a second-floor balcony of a motel while throwing a snowball, authorities said.

About 50,000 Georgia power customers spent the night without electricity despite the efforts of 400 repair workers, who had restored service to 25,000 homes and businesses.

Another 100,000 homes were without power in South Carolina. South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. officials estimated that the repair bill could exceed $1 million.

There were water shortages in several South Carolina towns. A Columbia city spokesman warned, "If we don't conserve water, there won't be enough water pressure for firefighting purposes.

Six inches of snow fell in New Jersey, and authorities imposed a 35-mph speed limit on the 142-mile New Jersey Turnpike, where 400 pieces of equipment were set to work to clear the road.

In Delaware, Gov. Pierre Du Pont declared a partial snow emergency and closed state government offices.

But Younger Children More Popular

Study Finds First-Borns Tend to Have Higher IQs

By Richard D. Lyons

ROCKVILLE, Md. (NYT) — A report from the National Institute of Mental Health here has concluded that first-born children in small families tend to be bright overachievers, and that the only child also scores well, although he may be less popular than others among his classmates and contemporaries.

Over the years, there has been an accumulation of empirical evidence that some people in the sibling pecking order — first-born sons in particular — do better in life than their familial rivals.

The pages of "Who's Who," for example, seem to be dominated more than statistics alone would suggest by either only children or first-born sons. The same has been shown to be true for successful executives. Members of the astronaut corps are overwhelmingly either only children or first-born sons. In fact, 21 of the first 23 astronauts who flew on space missions fit that category.

Moreover, it appears that such random observations can be validated by broad population studies, according to the new report, entitled "What Research Shows About Birth Order, Personality and I.Q."

Netherlands Study

Two scientists with the New York State Department of Social Hygiene, Lillian Belmont and Francis Marolla, studied the records of an intelligence test given to almost 400,000 19-year-old men in the Netherlands, almost all the males born in that country from 1944 to 1947.

"No matter what the size of the families, it turned out, the 19-year-olds who had been first-borns got better scores on intelligence than the later-borns," the report from the National Institute of Mental Health said.

"Moreover, as birth position fell — from first to second, from second to third and so on — the scores on the test almost always fell, too. Second-borns scored better than third-borns, for example, and third-borns better than fourth-borns.

"Family size was found to have a similar effect," the report continued. "Within a given birth order, scores on the tests grew worse as the number of children increased. Among the young men who had been born third, for example, those from families with three children scored better than those from families with four, and these in turn scored higher than those from families with five and so on."

The report added that similar conclusions had been drawn from a study of 800,000 men and women applying for National Merit Scholarships. One widely accepted explanation for the difference in such test scores is that parents spend more time with the first-born than later children. But two researchers at the University of Michigan, R.B. Zajonc and Gregory Markus, have suggested another reason — children pull down the family's average intellectual level, at least temporarily.

The National Institute report cites this example: "If the level of each parent is set at 100 and that of the first child at near zero at birth, the average intellectual level becomes 67. This increases as the child develops. But the birth of a second child and then of a third, a fourth and so on pulls it down again."

Yet, the Michigan investigators say, children without siblings do not seem to do as well in many instances as, say, the first-born of two children, possibly because the only child has no contemporary to whom he can turn for help in solving a difficult problem.

Inverse Relationship

And birth order seems to have an inverse relationship to popularity. One study of 1,750 grade-school children in Riverside, Calif., found that last-born children were most often selected by others in their classes as playmates. But when it came to achieving an objective, first-born children were most often selected.

What do all the studies mean? Dr. Julius Segal, a psychologist who is director of scientific and public information at the National Institute of Mental Health, while conceding that position in the family may be a factor in later success, added:

"Birth order doesn't stand alone as being an indicator of how well a child will do in life. It is likely to be subtle and less consequential by far than the impact of the basic parental attitudes, values and behaviors that are palpable to the child in the family environment, no matter what his or her place in the hierarchy of siblings."

Charles Seeger, Musicologist, Is Dead at 92

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., Feb. 8 (UPI) — Charles L. Seeger, 92, a distinguished musicologist at the University of California and father of folk singer Pete Seeger, was found dead of natural causes yesterday at his home here.

A spokesman for the medical examiner said that authorities were uncertain when Mr. Seeger had died. He was last seen Saturday.

His son, Pete, had performed a benefit concert at a Bridgewater school at Mr. Seeger's request last May. Proceeds from the concert, which sold 200 tickets, benefited a local library and the Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, an environmental organization.

Group in Bonn Seeks to Extend Nazi War Trials

BONN, Feb. 8 (AP) — A group of conservative opposition members filed a bill yesterday to lift the 30-year statute of limitations on Nazi murders.

The move by 27 Christian Democrats came as West Germans continued to discuss "Holocaust," two weeks after the U.S.-produced series about Nazi atrocities against the Jews was shown on West German television.

Adalbert Rueckerl, chief prosecutor at the Central Office for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes in Ludwigsburg, earlier had told a Christian Democratic caucus that many war criminals are still at large, according to a source. Mr. Rueckerl said that the Nazis presumably will go free Dec. 31 if the statute of limitations is retained, according to the source.

Jewish leaders in the United States, Israel and other countries have called for removal of the statute.

Italy Sets Funds For Restoration Of 'Last Supper'

MILAN, Feb. 8 (UPI) — The government has allocated 500 million lire ($595,000) to restore "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci, and repair Our Lady of Graces, the church where it is kept, Cultural Heritages Minister Dario Antoniozzi said today.

The fresco, which shows Christ telling the Apostles that one of them will betray him, is considered one of the world's masterpieces.

Instead of using the slow traditional fresco technique of working with watercolor on wet plaster, Leonardo developed his own technique, which proved disastrous. Twenty years after he completed the fresco in 1497, the paint began to crumble. It was further damaged by exposure after a World War II air raid.

Restoration has been under way since the war, but what is seen today is still only a shadow of the work.

Woman to Head U.K. Jail

STRATHAVEN, Scotland, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Agnes Curran, 58, yesterday was appointed Britain's first woman governor of an all-male prison. She will take over at Dungavel Prison here next month.

Spain Exhumes Granite Bust Of Franco Foe

MADRID, Feb. 8 (AP) — A 3,300-pound granite statue of the founder of Spain's Socialist Party, buried secretly 38 years ago by a party militant who defied Francoist orders to destroy it, was been dug up from its hiding place yesterday and will be restored to a place of honor.

"We have had every cooperation, so far, from city hall," said Socialist spokesman Alfonso Guerra after a crane pulled up the slightly damaged bust of Pablo Iglesias from a garden in Madrid's Retiro Park.

Mr. Guerra said that the statue will be turned over to city hall for placement, perhaps in the same park where it was hidden after the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939.

Delicacies

Caviar: *With Prices High, Russians Are Pushing Production*

By Craig R. Whitney

ASTRAKHAN, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — With four ounces of caviar costing $42 in New York specialty stores, it may come as a surprise that the Russians say they are producing more than at any time in 40 years.

"Go ahead, take all you want," a visitor was told by Vladimir Reshetnikov, mayor of Astrakhan, where most of the world's black caviar is produced and canned. Like most Russians, he spread it black and thick on unbuttered bread and then raised a toast to it with a glass of ice-cold vodka, straight.

Smothering slices of bread with piles of caviar is an experience most people can only dream about — like diving into a swimming pool full of money. Ordinary mortals condemned to stingy cocktail canapes can even be forgiven for thinking caviar is just fish eggs, that is, sturgeon roe; the difference becomes clear only with an excess of indulgence.

In New York the fortunate few have driven the price as high as $289 for a 14-ounce can of Iranian beluga. Even in Moscow, caviar is kept in a safe at the diplomatic grocery store, and foreigners pay $15 for a four-ounce jar of fresh black caviar. Most Russians have forgotten what it looks like.

Volga Slowdown

The Caspian Sea, the greatest reserve of the beluga and sterlet sturgeon, from which the finest caviar is produced, is drying up. At one time the Volga River, the Caspian's principal tributary, flowed by the edges of the fortress of Astrakhan. Today the flow is so reduced that the sea is 50 miles away and the delta's hundreds of branches fan through a flat, treeless plain.

Many of the spawning grounds have dried up, too, especially in recent years as the Russians have built hydroelectric dam after hydroelectric dam along the 2,300-mile river. For a long time caviar production sank with the water level, from a peak of 2,300 tons in 1936 to about a fourth or a third of that in the early 1970s.

Now, according to Reshetnikov, 1,800 to 2,000 tons of black caviar in various grades is produced here — but hardly in the "natural" way. It is "harvested" in the spring and fall from fish that have been raised in hatcheries and then injected with hormones to make them lay eggs. The effort to save the fish has been so intense that 243 million fingerlings have been hatched and released into the sea in the last seven years, Reshetnikov reported.

In an interview, he said that only 10 to 15 percent of Soviet caviar production is exported, a figure that does not seem to jibe with the virtual extinction of fresh caviar from Soviet delicatessen counters, where it does not bring in precious hard currency from the West.

Soviet chemists have concocted artificial caviar from dyes and fish parts, but as the poet Andrei Voznesensky wrote, "Technological counterrevolutionaries — refuse to eat synthetic caviar!"

The hatcheries have provided another answer, and to some extent so have anti-pollution measures that, officials say, have been rigidly enforced in recent years along the Volga and in the Caspian. "Not one cupful of dirty water is allowed to be discharged into the Caspian nowadays from anywhere," said Alexander Zamtsev, director of the Volga-Caspian Fishery Research Institute in Astrakhan.

Bureaucratic Conflict

As for the main deterrent to production — declining flow in the Volga River — the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya has said that the fisheries bureaucracy and the energy bureaucracy have been at loggerheads for years over the issue of fluctuations caused by the power dams upstream.

Now the fishing lobby has persuaded the electrifiers to release more water every year, but it comes at the wrong time for the fish. "There is not enough water in March and April, when the fish swim upstream to spawn," the paper reported, "and things get even worse when the power stations suddenly stop the flow after the spawning season. The spawning grounds dry up, the fish eggs end up in the grass and the birds eat them."

Theater

Paris: The Golden Touch of Roussin's 'Little Hut'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 8 (IHT) — "La Petite Hutte" — revived at the Theatre des Nouveautes — is a theatrical phenomenon. It has the golden touch.

It marked the breakthrough of a young postwar author, Andre Roussin, who is now a member of the French Academy. It was the most popular play of its period, running for many seasons. Nancy Mitford, who wrote the English adaptation confessed that it brought her richer rewards than any of her books. She received royalties for her translation while it remained on the British boards, as "The Little Hut," and it remained on them — with Robert Morley as its star — for years. It failed in New York, but filled houses in Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Stockholm and Madrid. It was sold to Hollywood and Ava Gardner and David Niven played it on the screen.



Roussin

"A farce," Leigh Hunt wrote, "is an unambitious, undignified, and most unworthy compilation of pun, equivoque, and claptrap." But then Leigh Hunt never saw a good farce. Those of his day were quite ghastly, tailpieces to send audiences home in a jolly mood after trumpery melodramas of "The Lady of Lyons" order. If one takes the pains to read them — pains is the word — one is shocked at what once passed for stage humor. Hunt, a cheerleader for Restoration comedy, would have found "La Petite Hutte" to his taste.

The modern French farce of which it is a sample stems from the charmingly innocent Labiche and in England W.S. Gilbert and Pinero were expert exponents of the genre. In France, circa 1890, the farce abandoned blushing maidens, timid suitors, heavy fathers, pension gardens and bourgeois parlors for the rough and tumble of the boudoir. Its audacity made it a tourist attraction. The Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, when in Paris went to see the Hennequin-Veber bedroom romp, "Vous n'Avez Rien a Declarer?", a particularly hot one, five times.

"La Petite Hutte" transplants the eternal triangle to a tropical isle on which husband, wife and lover have been shipwrecked in their dinner clothes and where under the coconut trees they take to a fish and fruit diet. The rivalry of the men comes to light and they make an emergency decision, agreeing to share the wife for the duration. They do so amicably until a native prince pops from the bushes and demands his rights.

Here is the Palais-Royal bedroom scamper — rid of its subplots, urban complications and eavesdropping domestics — tenting out. Roussin's change of geography is an innovation and the four-handed farce has sufficient vivacity to last the evening without visible strain. Where a heavier hand would have hammered the improbable supposition, Roussin capriciously hints at it. All is airy, inconsequential and goes swimmingly.

Originally Fernand Gravey, Suzanne Flon and the author were the stranded trio, investing the absurd happenings with a high-comedy glitter. In the present reprise Claude Nicot, Claire Deluca and Dominique Paturel are the lost-in-the-South-Seas threesome and David Jalil is the local Tarzan. Under Roussin's direction it is played not as a once-removed drawing-room exercise shifted to the jungle, but as farce pure and simple, and again it draws gales of laughter.

* * *

The French avant-garde theater has become increasingly interested in the German dramatists of the pre-Hitler epoch. Brecht, Wedekind, Toller and Sternheim have all been tried and now it is Odon von Horvath's turn. The Theatre Eclate of Annecy is playing his dark, portentous drama, "Le Belvedere" at the Salle Gemier.

The Budapest-born Horvath made a conspicuous start in Berlin. He was still under 30 when Max Reinhardt produced his early plays which won praise from such of his distinguished elders as Stefan Zweig, Alfred Kerr, Franz Werfel and Alfred Neumann. His savage satire of lower-middle-class life, "Tales from the Vienna Woods," was a great success and recently it has been seen at the London National Theater and continues to hold the stage in German-speaking lands.

With the advent of Hitler Horvath went into exile, residing in Amsterdam, where he continued to write, depicting the rotten social state from which Nazism sprang. On a visit to Paris in June, 1938, he was strolling on the Champs-Elysees when a sudden gust of wind cracked a dying chestnut tree. It fell on him, killing him instantly.

"Le Belvedere" is a strange play. It creates a sinister brooding mood — which the Eclate company establishes and maintains — but theatrically it flickers like a candle in the breeze. Set in a remote mountain hotel, it is figuratively a portrait of the exhausted Europe of between the wars. The hostel's proprietress is an wealthy old sensualist and the meager staff is composed of her former lovers. The action, though often violent, is ambiguous and from it the author has extracted no firm conclusion. Yet vigorously performed, it has a binding fascination as it discloses a world of weird nightmare adventures and conflicts. It is a play worth doing and the Theatre Eclate has done it well.

London: A Heavy-Handed 'Tommy'

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 8 (IHT) — Pete Townshend and The Who's "Tommy," having been inflated to big-screen size by Ken Russell, finally comes down to earth as a stage musical at the Queen's Theatre. The original modest collection of loosely linked songs has now received every possible treatment — from all-star concert versions with lush symphonic accompaniments to Russell's energetically grandiose film — with no improvement on The Who's own album issued 10 years ago.

That may be because Townshend's songs are not particularly dramatic and are better heard and not seen. Certainly the most successful moments in this rock musical came at the end, after the curtain calls, when the cast sang numbers directly at the audience, without attempting to act or to pretend they were engaged in some narrative exercise. Townshend has written some fine rock songs, but that is not the same as writing fine songs for a rock musical.

The show's devisers and directors, Paul Tomlinson and John Hole, take a long time to emerge from the shadow of the film version, inviting comparison by their use of back projection and a visual style that is hand-me-down Russell. They rarely go beyond our Ken, taking refuge in many of the cliches of rock musicals — including the almost obligatory skeletal set of scaffolding and clouds of dry ice — and some of those of rock concerts, including laser beams and irrelevant girl dancers.

Their most original touch, providing one ignores "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "Godspell," is to finish with a crucifixion scene, which is taking "Tommy's" messianic message a little far.

The theme — of a deaf, dumb and blind boy who becomes a pinball champion and finds salvation, attracting young followers who turn on him when commercial exploitation takes over his cult — gets lost in the conventional flash and glitter of rock, which is all the show has to offer.

Instead of the deliberate melodrama and absurdity of the original, there is some heavy-handed humor, although Kevin Williams as a punk tormentor of Tommy gives an amusing performance. Allan Love, as the show's mainly passive hero, looks like a plumper Roger Daltry and sings convincingly, while Peter Straker enjoys himself as an exotic narrator and, in the sad tale of Sally Simpson, one of Tommy's disappointed disciples, provides a few moments of genuine theatricality.

But the musical never explores Townshend's wider notions of self-discovery, never lives up to its narrator's early promise to "come on the amazing journey and learn all you should know" and fails to take dramatic advantage of Tommy's rise and fall as a cult figure. It settles uneasily midway between a concert and a musical, treating each song in isolation, providing it with a staging that rarely connects with what comes before or after.

Perhaps one should expect such ambivalence from a production that on stage mocks the exploitation of culture heroes and the selling of souvenirs of Tommy and, in the theater fover, sets up a stall to sell the self-same momentoes to its audience.

* * *

At the Young Vic, there is a revival of John Osborne's "Look Back in Anger," that epochal play that changed the content, though not the form, of British theater. For what emerges most powerfully from Mel Smith's routine production, which is shortly to tour nine cities in England and Wales, is how conventionally Osborne shaped his play.

It is as symmetrical as a Noel Coward play, as concerned with strong curtain lines and artificial theatricality as any drawing-room drama of this century.

Underneath its rancor, it is a romantic play, suffused, too, with nostalgia for a grander age. What could be more romantic than wanting a world that contained causes worth dying for? This sense of loss that underlies its angriness, marvelously expressed, and the sharpness in its dealing with personal relationship keeps the play alive, though sometimes only just.

John Labanowski is a somewhat lumpish Jimmy Porter and Christopher Ashley is a subdued Cliff, but Susan Wooldridge catches the essential middle-class masochism of Alison.

* * *

Mary O'Malley, whose latest play, "Look Out . . . Here Comes Trouble," was reviewed here last week, has won the first annual Susan Smith Blackburn Prize for the most outstanding theatrical work in English by a woman with her West End success "Once a Catholic," which is about to open on Broadway.

The prize, which is worth £1,000 plus a signed and numbered print created especially by Willem de Kooning, has been established to honor the memory of Susan Smith Blackburn, an American actress turned writer who lived in London and died a year ago, aged 42.

Exploration

Expert Calls Maine Find 11th-Century Viking Coin

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 8 (AP) — A chipped coin found in an Indian ruin on the Maine coast in ago was positively identified yesterday as the oldest European artifact ever found in the United States.

"There is no doubt. . . this is a genuine Norse penny, struck somewhere in Norway during the period of 1065 to 1080, most probably during the reign of King Olaf III," a Norwegian coin expert, Koltbjorn Skaare, said.

The coin is the first datable Viking artifact found in North America, and its discovery reinforces the theory that the Vikings reached the United States long before Christopher Columbus.

The coin was found under 18 inches of silt by an amateur archaeologist digging in Blue Hill Bay.

Dime-Sized Coin

Pierced so it could be worn as an ornament, the dime-sized disc of corroded silver and copper has a cross on one side and the faint outline of an animal-like figure and a scepter on the other.

Skaare, who arrived here Monday, is considered the world's leading authority on Viking coins. His first-hand opinion was eagerly awaited by British and U.S. archaeologists who last year identified the find through photographs.

Skaare said the thickness and design provided clues to the coin's origin. Thousands of similar coins minted during the reign of Olaf were taken out of circulation after the king's death because they were of poor quality, he said.

Although the coin is rare, Skaare continued, 3,000 similar ones can be found in Norway.

The possible historical implications of identifying the coin, according to Dr. Bruce Bourque, Maine State Museum archaeologist, include these:

- The Vikings may have traded, traveled or lived further south in North America than has been previously documented.
- Indians living on the coast of Maine traveled north to Viking settlements in Newfoundland, where they picked up the coin.
- A colonial American coin collector dropped the artifact on the coast.

The possibility that the coin was planted as a hoax has been all but ruled out, he said.

Major Treasury Of Piano Music Is Republished

NEW YORK (NYT) — Aristide and Louise Farrenc are names that are pretty much buried in music dictionaries. Yet they were a remarkable couple in 19th-century France, and their unusual accomplishments have fortunately now been revived by Bea Friedland, executive and music editor of the Da Capo Press. The Farrencs collected and edited an anthology called "Le Tresor des Pianistes," containing music from the 16th century to the middle of the 19th, and the Da Capo Press has issued a facsimile edition.

This anthology was put together at a time when old music was looked down upon by many musicians. As one critic put it, early keyboard music did not demand much technique and attracted inferior pianists who overpraised it for their own sakes. As today's student of this music can attest, nothing is further from the truth; the performance of it requires exceptional skill, sympathy and knowledge.

"Le Tresor des Pianistes" is more than a quaint museum piece. As Miss Friedland notes about the collection: "What is most remarkable is its continuing serviceability for study and performance, owing to the editors' breadth, imagination, and resourcefulness on the one hand, and their diligence, humility, and conservatism on the other."

Thus, in Volume II, there are harpsichord pieces by William Byrd, John Bull and Orlando Gibbons to be found in the collection known as "Parthenia" and works by Crofurd, Claudio Merulo, Girolamo Frescobaldi, Georg Muffat, Jacques de Chambonnieres and Henri d'Anglebert. The final volume brings the set up to the Farrencs' contemporaries: Chopin, Mendelssohn and Weber.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Cat Anderson is at the Caveau de la Huchette through Feb. 10; Michael Silva and Friends at La Louisiane Restaurant Feb. 10 and 11 from 9 to 1 p.m. Dizzy Gillespie at the Olympia Feb. 10 at midnight; Panama Francis and Chuck Green (of Chuck and Chuckles fame) at the Espace Pierre Cardin Feb. 11 at 8 p.m. Siouxies and The Banshees will be at Le Palace Feb. 11 at 5 p.m. The Byrds the following night at 7 p.m. Billy Joel at the Salle Pleyel Feb. 14 at 9 p.m., followed by the Jimmy Smith trio on Feb. 16, also at 9. Dorothy Donegan is appearing every night at the Hotel Meridien until the end of the month.

ON TOUR — Joan Armatrading, continuing her swing through Europe, will be in Mannheim, West Germany, Feb. 9 at the Musensaal; in Frankfurt Feb. 11 at the Oper; in Duesseldorf Feb. 12 at the Philipshalle; in West Berlin Feb. 13 at the Philharmonie; in Munich Feb. 14 at the Deutsches Museum and in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, Feb. 15 at the Tivoli. Herbie Hancock is in Paris Feb. 9 at the Salle Pleyel; in Bristol Feb. 12 at Colston Hall; in Manchester Feb. 13 at the Free Trade Hall and in Birmingham Feb. 18 at the Odeon.

WEST BERLIN — Boney M will be at the Deutschlandhalle Feb. 12 at 8 p.m. and the same night Nazareth will be at the Neue Welt Hasenheide, also at 8 p.m.

MUNICH — Status Quo is at the Rudi Sedmayer Halle Feb. 9 at 7 p.m., followed the next two nights by Queen, also at 7 p.m.

GENEVA — Oliver Jackson on drums, Cliff Smalls piano and Leonard Gaskin bass, are appearing nightly at the Popcorn Club through Feb. 24.

ALTENRHEIN, Switzerland — Vera Love is singing at the White House Hotel through Feb. 15.

LONDON — Sammy Price is at the Pizza Express Feb. 9; Larry Adler the 10th; Ron Rubin the 11th and Scott Hamilton the 13th through the 17th. John McLaughlin, Larry Coryell and Pace de Lucia are at the Royal Albert Hall Feb. 14; The Spinners at Fairfield Hall, Croydon Feb. 15 and UFO at the Hammersmith Odeon on the 15th and 16th. Etta Jones and the Stan Tracey quartet are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10	7.0	7	260	30	29¾	30	+⅛
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.6	7	270	16⅜	16	16¼	—⅛
32⅞	14¼	AM Intl	.28	1.6	7	538	18⅛	17⅞	17¼	—½
14⅜	8⅞	APL	1	10.	48	23	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
48⅛	32¾	ARA	1.64	4.1	8	34	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+½
31⅞	19	ASA	1	3.8		435	26⅞	25⅝	26	—1⅛
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48	4.5	5	27	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.7	13	1899	32⅜	31½	31⅝	—⅜
23¾	12¾	AcmeC	1.20	6.5	6	6	18⅞	18½	18½	—¼
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.0	5	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
13	10¼	AdoEx	1.26e	11.		28	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.3	6	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
45¾	31¾	AetnaLf	2.20	5.5	4	275	39⅞	39	39⅞	+⅜
4	2	Alleen				8	2⅜		2⅜	
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	108	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+⅛
26⅜	15	AirbFrt	1	5.5	9	112	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	7	16	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
9⅝	7⅜	AlaP dpf.87		10.		44	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
102⅛	87	AlaP pf 9.44		10.		z240	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1
90	73	AlaP pf 8.28		11.		z60	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+⅛
18	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40	9.7	7	x7	14¾	14½	14½	
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	4.0	15	17	16½	16⅜	16½	+⅛
40	17	Albany	1	3.2	9	36	31¼	30½	31¼	+¼
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	5.1	9	3	7	7	7	
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	4	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	+¼
37⅞	21⅝	AlconA	2	5.7	5	624	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+⅞
31⅞	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a	5.0	5	9	23½	23¼	23¼	—⅜
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.5	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
26	13¾	AllgCp	1	4.9	8	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
15	4⅝	AllegAir			3	209	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
29¼	18	Allg pf 1.87		9.0		8	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
20¼	13¼	AllgLd	1.28	7.5	8	18	17	16¾	17	+⅜
38⅛	30	AllgL pf 3		8.9		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—¼
23⅞	20⅛	AllgL pr2.19		9.8		541	22⅜	22	22⅜	+⅛
19¾	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	10.	8	162	16⅝	16¼	16½	+⅛
19⅛	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.8	7	58	17⅜	17	17⅜	+⅜
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	1.9	12	x57	26½	26⅛	26½	+⅛
44⅜	27⅜	AlldCh	2	6.9	7	232	29⅞	28⅞	29	+¼
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.9	8	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
28	18⅞	AlldStr	1.50	7.1	5	1400	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—½
38⅛	23⅜	AllisCh	1.70	5.7	5	61	30¼	29⅞	30	
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b	4.7	8	24	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.6	5	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
54¼	38⅜	Alcoa	2.40	4.8	6	727	50¾	49½	50½	+¼
21	13⅛	AmlSug	1	6.0	17	7	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
53¼	31	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	203	50	49¾	50	+⅛
129	81	Amax pf5.25		4.3		1	121	121	121	+½
50	38	Amax pf 3		6.3		1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
20⅛	12¾	Amcord	1.10	6.6	5	35	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
26⅞	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.1	5	11	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.8	7	432	26⅛	25¾	26	+¼
73	52⅞	AHes pf3.50		6.0		22	58	58	58	+½
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.6	3	765	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
9⅛	3¼	AmAir wt				197	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
22⅜	19⅛	AAir pf 2.18		11.		10	20⅛	20¼	20¼	—⅛
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b	8.1	7	21	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
53	43⅝	ABrnds	4	8.1	6	169	49⅞	49⅜	49½	—¼
25½	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70		7.2		5	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	8	85	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	+⅛
43⅜	34⅞	AmCan	2.80	7.8	6	203	36⅜	36	36⅛	
22⅝	19¾	ACan pf1.75		8.1		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+¼
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
45⅝	17	ACredt	1.30	3.0	10	x390	43⅝	42¾	43	—⅜
32⅞	22⅜	ACyan	1.60	6.3	8	229	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	+½
13¼	8	AmDistl			275	191	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
36	22⅜	ADT	1.08	4.4	9	14	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+¼
11¾	6½	ADualVt				7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
15	14¼	ADul pf.84a		5.7		10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
24½	20⅜	AEIPw	2.18	10.	10	355	22	21¾	21⅞	
40⅝	27⅜	AmExp	1.60	5.4	7	874	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+⅜
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.0	6	x255	12	11⅛	12	+⅜
23¾	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.2		18	21½	21¼	21¼	
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.7		18	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
29¾	22⅜	AGnIns	1	3.8	4	235	26½	25¾	26⅛	+⅜
36¾	28⅜	AGln pf1.80		5.5		21	33	32½	33	
13	9¼	AHeritLf	.48	4.6	8	5	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
22½	12	AmHoist	1	6.4	6	x77	15¾	15½	15⅝	+¼
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.2	12	624	27½	27	27	—⅛
142¾	117	AHome pf 2		1.7		1	120¾	120¾	120¾	+½
32¾	22⅜	AmHosp	.68	2.7	19	704	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	
13⅛	6½	AmInvst	.30	3.2	18	37	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.8	10	269	28⅞	27⅞	28¼	+¾
7½	4	AmMotrs			4	492	6	5¾	5⅞	
47	36	ANatR	3	8.3	6	92	36½	36	36¼	
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.3	26	39	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
53⅛	33¾	AStand	2.60	6.1	6	314	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	+⅝
9⅝	6	ASterli	.32	4.5	10	45	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
39	28	AmStrs	2.24	5.6	6	446	u40	39	39¾	+⅞
64⅞	58½	ATT	4.60	7.3	8	1466	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞	
67¼	61½	ATT pf	4	6.1		20	65⅞	65⅝	65⅝	
49⅞	43⅞	ATT pf 3.64		7.9		13	46	45⅞	45⅞	—⅛
50⅜	44⅞	ATT pf 3.74		7.9		75	47¼	47¼	47¼	+⅛
13½	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.4	5	77	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.6	6	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
16⅝	9½	AmesD	.40	3.4	5	20	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
37⅜	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.5	9	28	32¾	32½	32½	
20⅛	15½	Amfac	1.20	6.3	6	87	19	18¾	19	+⅝
26¼	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	10	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
40	24	AMPInc	.76	2.4	12	296	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+½
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.2	7	3	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			11	119	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
6⅞	2⅞	AmrepCp			18	26	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	9.2	12	95	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
8½	6¾	Amst pf .68		9.9		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.6	7	53	37½	35⅞	37⅛	+1½
31⅜	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60	5.7	5	40	28⅞	28	28	—¼
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.8	7	40	21⅛	20½	20¾	—½
8¼	5⅜	Angelica	.30	5.0	7	16	6	6	6	
13¾	7	Anixter	.32	3.1	7	27	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
27⅜	7⅛	AnsulCo	.53t	1.9	16	9	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.3	11	184	21½	20	21⅛	+1⅜
22½	8¼	ApldDig			9	177	10½	9⅞	10½	+½
11	3⅞	ApplMg			9	22	8¼	8	8	—¼
26⅜	17½	ArcataC	.96	4.2	7	x18	23	22⅝	23	+⅜
34⅝	28⅜	Arcata pf 2		6.7		x6	30	29¾	30	+⅞
27½	25	Arcata pf2.16		8.4		x14	26	25¾	25¾	—½
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	127	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			5	11	8	7⅞	8	
21⅜	18⅜	ArizPS	1.88	9.3	6	322	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	—⅛
114	104½	AriPpf 10.70		10.		z10	106¼	106¼	106¼	—1¼
18½	9⅝	ArkBst	.60b	5.3	5	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
36⅜	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	6.6	8	481	34⅛	33¼	33⅜	—¼
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				184	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
8¼	5⅜	Armada			12	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36	6.8	5	95	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+¼
58	51	Armr pf4.75		9.1		z50	52	52	52	—1½
21⅞	14¾	ArmstCk	1	6.0	7	155	16⅝	16⅜	16¾	+½
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20	5.7	4	60	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
25⅞	15⅜	AroCorp	1	4.9	7	3	20¼	20	20¼	+¼
23⅞	12	Arvin	1	6.7	5	60	15⅛	14¾	15	+⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf 2		8.0		5	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
20⅝	13⅛	Asarco	.40	2.2		1028	19⅛	18⅝	18½	—½
39	31	AshlOil	1.60	4.2	6	x512	38⅞	37⅝	38	+¼
25⅜	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	9.4	7	556	16	15¾	15⅞	—⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20	5.9	5	11	20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
23⅞	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	9.3	8	79	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
60	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.7	9	1016	59¼	58¾	59	+½
202¼	151½	AtlRc pf 3		1.5		3	200½	199¾	199¾	+4¼
51½	41	AtlRc pf3.75		8.6		z110	43½	43½	43½	—½
71¾	51¾	AtlRc pf2.80		4.0		13	70½	70¼	70¼	+¾
14¾	9½	AtlasCp				36	11¼	11¼	11¼	
36⅜	23	AutoDta	.52	1.8	14	185	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
35	17¾	AvcoCp	1	5.0	2	463	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+¼
70	42⅝	Avco pf 3.20		7.3		3	44	43¼	44	+¼
87½	49	Avco pf 4.20		7.6		34	55	54¾	55	—¼
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.3	8	7	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+⅜
23⅝	13¼	Avnet	.70	4.2	6	154	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+⅛
63	44⅛	Avon	2.60	5.3	13	x618	49⅞	48⅝	49¼	+⅜
		— B—B—B —								
11⅛	5	Bache	.40a	5.2	5	99	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
35⅞	25½	Bakrint	.44	1.4	11	163	31⅜	31¼	31½	—¼
24⅝	14	BaldwU	1	4.8	5	22	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
36⅞	24¼	BldU pf 2.06		6.7		35	32¼	30⅞	30¾	—2¼
28⅞	18⅞	BallCp	1.20	5.3	6	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
71⅜	15¾	BallyMf	.10	.2	23	1056	58⅜	57⅛	57½	—⅜
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.0	7	28	25⅜	25¼	25¼	—⅛
55½	46	Balt pf34.50		9.8		z200	46¼	46	46	—1½
26¼	17⅝	BanCal	.72	3.8	5	2	19¼	19	19	—⅜
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.6	8	105	13¾	13½	13¾	+⅛
31⅞	17⅞	BangPnt	.60	2.9	4	52	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a	7.4	5	19	33¼	33	33	
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	7.3	5	9	14⅛	14¼	14¼	—¼
29⅞	20⅛	BnkAm	1.10	4.5	7	716	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+⅛
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	9.0	5	43	33½	33⅛	33½	+¼
29¾	25⅞	BkTr pf2.50		9.4		5	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+⅛
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.1	11	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.4	10	28	25¼	25	25	
18⅞	10⅛	BardCR	.32	2.6	10	104	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.4	7	3	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+⅜
17⅛	14⅛	BarryW	n.44	2.9	10	41	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
65⅝	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.4	59	18	58¼	57⅜	58¼	+1
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	8	49	39	38¼	39	+½
49⅝	32⅞	BaxtTrv	.40	1.1	14	1272	37½	36⅞	37½	+⅜
5⅜	2½	BayColP			8	48	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
22¼	18⅜	BaySIG	1.96	9.8	8	3	20	20	20	+¼
33⅝	24⅝	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	x24	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.7	9	341	22⅞	22½	22¾	+⅛
58½	48¼	BeatF pf3.38		7.0		8	48	d48	48	—¼
25⅞	21⅜	Beckm	.28	1.2	16	87	23½	23⅛	23½	+¼
41	30⅞	BectnD	.84	2.4	12	62	34⅝	34½	34½	—¼
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.7	8	221	25¼	24¾	25	—¼
6	2⅞	Beker				185	4¾	4½	4⅝	+⅛
25⅜	24⅞	BelcoP	.80	3.2	5	13	25¼	25	25⅛	—⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.4	6	8	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+⅜
8¼	5¾	BeldnH	.36b	4.9	8	30	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅜	14⅝	BellHow	.96	6.5	6	x97	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
9⅝	4⅜	BellInd	.12a	1.8	5	38	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅜
55⅝	47⅝	BellCd	4.56	8.6	7	7	53¼	52⅞	53¼	+⅜
24⅝	19⅝	Bemis	1.40	6.5	6	16	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
43⅛	33¼	Bendix	2.56	6.6	6	322	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+⅜
26⅜	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.9	6	230	23	22⅞	22⅞	
5⅜	2½	BengtB			9	167	4	3⅞	3⅞	—¼
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			7	29	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	331	25⅞	25	25	—½
27⅛	19⅜	BethStl	1.40	6.4	4	239	22¼	22	22	—⅛
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80	2.5	11	167	32⅜	32	32½	+⅜
17⅞	14⅛	Binney	.80	5.0	8	21	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
26⅜	17⅛	BlsFSL	1	5.1	4	33	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
21¼	14½	BlackDr	.68	3.6	11	864	19	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
32	17¼	BlairJn	1.28	4.9	6	22	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	6.5	7	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.9	10	x42	23	22⅝	23	+½
24⅜	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.8	6	71	23½	23⅛	23½	+⅜
9⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.1	8	244	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
7⅜	4¼	BobbieBr			5	16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
79⅜	27⅛	Boein	1.50	2.1	9	2175	72⅛	70⅞	71⅝	+½
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25	4.0	6	215	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
31⅜	24⅞	Borden	1.72	6.8	6	98	25¼	24¾	25¼	+¼
34⅛	25⅜	BorgW	2	7.4	5	81	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+⅜
9⅞	2⅜	Bormans			5	66	8⅛	7½	8	+⅜
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	11.	8	34	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
95½	82	BosE pf8.88		10.		z30	85½	85½	85½	—¾
12⅛	10⅝	BosE pr1.17		11.		20	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
15¼	13⅛	BosE pr1.46		11.		5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9⅝	BranIff	.36	2.9	5	473	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	3.1	7	15	25⅞	25	25	+⅜
31¼	24	BrigSt	1.08	4.1	9	118	26⅞	26¼	26¼	—⅜
40⅞	28	BristM	1.22	3.5	11	230	34⅞	34¼	34¼	
46½	35½	BristM pf 2		5.0		7	40	39½	39⅝	+⅛
19	13⅜	BritPet	.43e	2.3	8	322	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
18¼	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.0	8	33	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.6	6	16	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
23⅝	8⅝	BwnShp	.80	4.3	6	18	18⅝	18¼	18½	
30	21⅞	BwnGp	1.80	7.0	6	45	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
16	9⅞	BwnFer	.60	4.4	10	160	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+¼
18½	12⅛	Brnswk	.70	5.0	6	244	14⅛	13¾	14	+¼
34⅛	27⅜	Brnsw pf2.40		8.1		7	29½	29⅜	29½	+⅜
29	18⅜	BrushW	1.40	5.4	6	11	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+¼
21⅛	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.1	6	88	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
6⅝	5⅜	BudgC pf.60		10.		1	6	6	6	—⅛
36⅜	21	BufFo	1.60a	6.0	6	7	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
10⅜	5⅛	Bulova				62	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
15	10	Bundy	.88	8.0	5	2	11	11	11	
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86	9.7		15	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	—¼
21⅛	9⅝	BunkR	.50	2.2	8	394	u22¼	21	22¼	+1⅜
25⅞	18	BnkR pf1.50		6.2		4	24¼	23½	24¼	+1¼
22⅜	16¾	BurlInd	1.40	8.1	6	53	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+¼
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.9	4	151	37¼	36⅞	37	+½
7⅜	6⅝	BrlNo pf .55		7.9		12	7	6⅞	7	
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		7.5		5	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+⅜
27¾	15⅛	Burndy	.88	4.1	9	4	21½	21½	21½	
13⅝	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	6.2		53	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
88	58⅝	Burrgh	2	3.0	11	415	67⅞	66⅝	67⅝	+⅞
28½	14	Butlerin	.80	3.8	7	69	21	20⅞	21	+½
16½	6⅞	Buttes				87	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅜
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.9	8	46	53⅝	53¼	53½	+⅛
11⅛	4⅜	CCI			4	72	7	6⅞	7	+¼
14	9¼	CI Rty	.10e	.7		69	14	13¾	14	+¼
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.4	8	130	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+⅝
15½	7	CLC	.24	2.0	16	15	12⅛	12	12¼	+⅛
13¾	7⅛	CNA Fn			4	286	11½	11⅛	11½	+¼
18½	13⅛	CNA pf 1.10		6.5		20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+¼
12⅛	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.4		10	11½	11⅛	11½	—⅛
55	42¾	CPC	2.70	5.4	8	66	49¾	49½	49⅞	
21⅛	14⅞	CTS	.70	3.5	8	129	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
38½	21½	CabotC	1.20	3.5	7	43	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Cadence			5	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
36⅜	14	Caesars			31	606	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+⅜
17¼	13	Callhn	.40b	2.5	14	121	16¼	15⅞	16	
4⅝	2⅜	CamerB			6	23	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a	2.4	18	132	34⅞	33	33½	—1
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.3	9	35	33⅝	33¼	33¼	
28¾	22⅞	CampT	1.08	4.6	7	51	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+⅜
22½	14⅝	CdPac	1.10e	5.3	6	147	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+⅜
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	6.1	28	51	10½	10½	10½	
47¾	37	CapClts	.20	.5	11	189	41⅜	41	41	—⅜
26½	17⅞	CapHold	.92	4.8	8	113	19	18⅞	19	—⅛
4⅝	2⅜	CarlingO	.02e	.5	10	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	
30	19¼	Carlisle	1.60	5.0	6	67	u31⅜	30¼	31⅜	+1⅜
63½	52	CaroCO	5	9.2		z20	54½	54½	54½	+½
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.8	4	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
23⅞	19⅞	CarPw	1.96	8.9	7	72	22⅛	21⅞	22	
29⅝	26¼	CarP pf2.67		9.6		8	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
31	21¼	CarTec	1.60	6.0	7	66	27	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
28⅝	14⅛	CarrCp	1	3.8	8	203	26⅝	26½	26½	
50⅝	27⅜	Carr pf 1.86		3.8		8	49¼	49¼	49¼	
13⅞	10¾	CarrGn	.98e	8.1		13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+¼
20⅞	13¼	CartHaw	1	6.5	6	x46	15½	15½	15½	
36⅛	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		7.5		x10	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	
10	6⅛	CartWal	.40	4.9	10	78	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
8⅞	6⅝	CascNG	.50r	6.7	11	19	7⅜	7½	7½	—⅛
23½	15⅝	CastlCk	.80b	5.0	8	76	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
65	45⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.6	9	692	59	58⅝	58¼	—⅛
15¼	10⅝	CecoCp	.60	4.8	25	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
47⅝	35⅝	Celanse	3	7.5	6	33	40¾	40¼	40¼	—½
51	44¼	Celan pf4.50		9.8		1	46	46	46	+⅜
8⅛	3	Cenco			10	110	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27	12¾	Centex	.20	1.0	10	151	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
17⅝	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.2	7	691	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+⅛
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.6	7	13	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	—⅛
17⅞	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	9.9	9	37	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	
28¼	25	CnILt pf2.62		10.		z400	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
14⅞	12¼	CenIlPS	1.28	9.7	8	56	13⅛	13¼	13¼	—¼
26¾	18	CenLaE	1.52	6.8	8	238	22½	22¼	22½	+⅜
16⅞	14⅛	CeMPw	1.52	9.8	7	21	15½	15⅜	15½	—⅛
16¾	11⅝	CenSoya	.76	5.8	7	376	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
26½	22¼	CenTel	1.84	7.1	8	405	26¼	25¾	25¾	—⅜
37⅝	17⅞	CentrDat	1	3.2	13	172	31	30½	31	+¼
8½	6⅞	CentrTel	.54	7.1	7	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed	.80	4.7	5	24	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
22	17¼	CessAir	.80	4.3	8	91	19	18¾	18¾	—¼
26¼	16¾	Chmpin	1.24	6.0	5	155	21⅛	20⅞	20¾	—⅛
26⅛	17⅞	Chml pf1.20		5.8		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	—¼
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72	7.3	7	204	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
8	4	ChartCo	.28	4.9	6	251	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	—⅛
1⅝	1	ChartCo wt				79	1½	1⅞	1½	+⅛
35½	27¼	ChrtNY	2.24	7.0	5	72	32	31¾	31⅞	+⅛
9⅞	7⅜	ChasFd	.72e	8.2		27	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
37¼	27⅜	ChasM	2.40	8.0	5	236	30	29⅞	30	+⅜
92½	81¼	ChasM pfC				51	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞	+⅞
2	½	ChaseMT				30	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14⅝	6½	Chelsea	.50	4.9		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
45¼	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.2	5	36	38½	37⅞	38⅜	+⅛
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87		9.0		14	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
51⅜	25¾	ChesVa	1.50	4.6	12	7	33	32¾	32¾	—⅛
27⅞	20¼	ChesePn	1.08	4.9	11	93	22⅜	21⅞	22	
35¾	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.6	7	409	27	26⅝	26⅞	+¼
59	43⅛	ChlBrl	2a	4.1	9	3	48⅞	48½	48½	
11⅜	4	ChlMlw			18	30	8½	8¼	8⅜	—¼
34⅞	23¼	ChlPneT	2	8.1	8	27	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
7⅞	3⅞	ChkFull			4	20	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
12⅛	6⅜	ChrisCft			8	68	11⅛	10⅞	11	
25½	20	ChCft pf1.40		5.8		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
9	4¼	Christn	.40e	6.7	5	18	6	6	6	+⅛
24¼	14¾	Chroma	1.10	5.4	6	207	20⅜	19½	20¼	+¾
94¼	62½	Chroma pf5		6.3		3	80	78	80	
13⅛	8⅛	Chrysler	.40	4.0		253	10⅛	9⅞	10	
5¼	3	Chrys wt				45	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
23¾	19¼	Chrys pf2.75		13.		64	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
31	20¾	ChurCh	.44	1.9	12	206	23	22½	23	
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.1	5	20	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
23⅛	19⅛	CinGE	1.96	9.8	8	86	20	19⅞	20	
47½	40½	CinG pf 4		9.6		z210	41½	41¼	41½	+¼
57⅜	50	CinG pf4.75		9.5		z50	50	50	50	—1½
107¼	98	CinG pf 9.28		9.3		z1900	100	100	100	+1½
108⅝	98½	CinG pf 9.52		9.3		z100	102½	102½	102½	—½
37¾	18¼	CinMil	1.10	3.6	7	71	31¼	30¾	30½	+¼
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	5.1	6	1985	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	—¼
58⅜	45⅝	CitiesSv	3.20	6.0	7	110	54⅛	53½	53⅝	+⅜
1½	1	CitzSouRt				33	1½	1⅛	1½	+⅛
18¼	12⅛	CityInv	1	6.9	3	267	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅜
2⅜	5-16	CityInv wt				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36⅞	26½	CityIn pf1.31		4.5		1	29	29	29	—1½
29¾	21	CityIn pf 2		8.3		250	24¼	24	24⅛	+⅜
40½	30½	ClarkE	2	5.2	6	231	38⅞	38	38⅝	+½
18⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.60	3.6	83	125 74	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
31⅞	25⅛	ClvClf	1.20a	4.2	8	42	28½	28	28¼	—½
22¼	16¼	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	685	18½	18¼	18¼	—¼
86¾	71	ClvEl pf7.40		10.		z130	73	73	73	
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	5.9	11	126	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	—⅜
15⅛	9⅝	Clorox	.68	6.3	7	2008	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
14⅞	9¼	CluettPe	.60	5.7	5	97	10⅞	10¼	10½	+¼
16½	7⅜	Coachm	.60	7.4	4	90	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
20½	12⅞	CstStGs	.30	1.7	7	274	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
23¾	17¾	CstSG pf1.83		9.6		14	19¼	19	19⅛	
22	14	CstSG pf1.19		6.7		3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+¼
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.0	9	159	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
47¼	35⅝	CocaCl	1.74	4.1	14	364	42⅞	42	42⅛	+½
43¾	20⅞	CldwBk	1.40	3.5	8	13	39⅝	39½	39½	—⅛
16¾	10⅛	ColeNt	.64	4.9	8	13	13	12¾	13	
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
23⅛	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.1	8	950	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	—⅛
13¾	8¼	CollAik	.72	8.0	5	82	9	8⅞	9	
19⅝	9⅛	CollinF	.28	2.2	7	60	13⅛	12¾	13	+⅛
38	23¼	ColPen	1.20	5.3	5	1778	23½	d22½	22½	—4
42⅝	30½	ColtInd	2.10	6.1	5	26	34¾	34	34¼	—¼
29½	25⅞	ColGas	2.44	9.6	6	88	25⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
27½	13⅞	ColuPct	.40a	1.9	3	118	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
27⅝	20⅞	ColSOh	2.32	9.9	13	141	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	—⅛
35¼	27⅞	CombCm	.20	.7	11	40	30	29⅞	30	+⅛
44⅞	31	CmbEn	2	5.8	7	164	35½	34½	34½	—1⅛
17¾	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.3	9	313	10⅞	10	10⅛	—¼
28⅞	24⅝	CmwE	2.60	9.8	8	1790	26¾	26⅝	26½	
9¼	8	CmwE wtA				2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
21	18½	CwE pf 1.42		7.4		6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅛
22⅝	18⅞	CwE pf 1.90		9.6		30	20	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
23⅞	20¼	CwE pf 2		9.5		14	21¼	21	21	
102½	95⅛	CwE prB8.40		8.5		221	98½	96	98½	+3⅜
98⅞	85½	CwE pf 8.38		9.4		174	89⅛	89	89⅛	+⅛
27⅞	25¼	CwE pf 2.37		9.0		51	26⅛	26¼	26¼	
32	26⅜	CwE pf 2.87		10.		8	28¼	28	28	—⅛
49⅞	32⅜	Comsat	2	5.0	11	71	39⅞	39	39¾	+½
22⅝	12⅞	CoPsyc	.50	2.9	10	79	17⅜	17	17⅛	+⅛
21¾	18⅞	ComPS	1.88	9.5	6	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
46	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.5	13	9583 197	42¼	40⅝	41⅞	+1½
17	8⅝	CompSci			10	113	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+1⅛
33⅞	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.8	4	21	26⅞	26⅜	26½	—¼
26¼	16¼	Congolm	.80	3.8	6	174	21	20½	21	+½
20⅝	17	ConnM	1.80	10.	15	80	18⅛	17⅞	18	
25⅞	12⅜	Conroc	.80b	5.4	8	14	14⅝	14⅜	14¾	+⅛
25	21⅜	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	500	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
80	71	ConE pf 6		7.7		1	77½	77½	77½	+⅛
53½	46⅝	ConE pf 5		10.		3	48	48	48	+½
27	21	ConFds	1.60	6.7	7	74	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
68	55	ConF pf4.50		7.5		2	60	59⅞	59⅞	+⅜
34	19⅝	CnsFrt	1.10	4.9	4	57	22¾	22½	22½	
41⅜	33⅝	CnsNG	3	7.8	8	27	38⅛	38½	38½	—⅜
25¼	20⅞	ConsPw	2.24	9.9	7	278	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
46⅜	39⅝	CnPw pf4.16		10.		z70	41½	41½	41½	+1¼
49½	42½	CnPw pf4.50		10.		z220	44¼	43⅝	43¾	—¼
84¼	69½	CnPw pf7.45		9.6		103	77¾	77¼	77¾	+⅜
26⅞	23	CnPw pr2.50		10.		17	24⅛	23⅞	24	
24⅝	19½	CnPw pr2.23		10.		5	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
16⅝	8¼	ContAir	.30e	3.6	3	319	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
6¼	3⅝	ContCop				105	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅛
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.9	4	338	25½	25⅛	25⅝	+¼
33½	25⅞	CntlGrp	2.20	8.3	8	2128	26½	d25⅞	26½	+½
25¼	23¼	CntGp pr 2		8.4		4	24	23⅝	23⅝	
32⅞	23½	ContIll	1.44	5.7	6	164	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅛
17	13½	ContIIP	1.30e	8.1	32	34	16¼	16	16⅛	+⅛
6	2¼	ContIlRt				37	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
32⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	5.0	7	610	29¾	28⅞	29¾	+⅜
83	68⅞	ContOilpf	2	2.5		1	81	81	81	+3⅜
16⅞	14⅛	ContTel	1.24	8.2	8	x124	15⅛	15	15⅛	
44½	22¾	CtlData	.40	1.2	7	219	33½	33	33⅜	+½
51	43⅞	CnDt pf 4.50		9.6		z100	47	47	47	—1½
30⅝	20	Conwd	1.50	5.3	9	7	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
7¾	2⅞	CookUn	.39t	8.0	6	130	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+⅛
60	40⅞	Coopin	1.84	3.9	8	42	47¾	47⅛	47½	+⅜
29	14⅞	CoopLab	.40	2.0	9	85	20½	20¼	20⅛	—⅛
14¼	10⅝	CoopTR	.80	6.8	5	6	11⅝	11¾	11¾	—⅛
18¾	13¼	CopT pf1.25		8.8		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	—½
22½	16¼	Coppwd	1.28	7.3	9	3	17½	17¼	17½	
6⅜	3⅝	Cordura	.44	9.3	12	42	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
20	13⅞	Coreln	.78	4.1	7	24	19⅛	18⅞	19	—⅛
65	44⅞	CornG	1.88	3.5	9	86	53	52½	53	+⅜
32⅝	18½	CorrBlk	1.24	5.4	9	59	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
5½	1⅜	Cousins				10	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.2	18	16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
59⅞	32	CoxBdct	.72	1.3	11	155	56	55⅛	55⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.9	4	9	10¼	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.9	8	126	28⅞	28	28½	—⅛
12⅛	6½	CreditF	.40	5.4	6	35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
30¼	23⅜	CrockN	1.80	6.5	5	103	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+⅛
27¼	22⅞	CrckN pf2.18		9.1		8	24¼	24	24⅛	
19	13⅞	CrompK	1.04	7.0	6	10	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+¼
28⅛	19⅞	CrouHi	1.25	5.4	9	6	23⅛	23¼	23¼	—⅛
35¾	22⅝	CrwnCk			7	357	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+½
38	29	CrwZel	1.90	5.8	7	161	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	—⅛
39¼	27½	CrumF	2.08	5.7	4	79	36½	35⅞	36¼	+½
20¼	11⅛	Culbro	1.40	10.	16	20	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—⅛
42⅝	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	4.9	5	98	36½	36⅛	36½	
12⅛	10	Currinc	1.10	10.	5	8	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
22¼	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.7	8	42	14⅛	14	14⅛	
29	21⅞	CurtW A	2	8.9		3	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅛
20¼	15⅝	Cyclp	.88	4.5	3	36	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
27	14½	Cyprus	.80b	3.0	11	265	u27¼	26½	27	+½
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	7⅞	DPF			4	73	10	9⅞	10	
8⅜	4½	Damon	.20	3.7	179	45	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
14⅞	9½	DanRiv	.88	6.6	6	143	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
29⅜	19⅞	DanaCp	1.40	4.9	6	72	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	
22¾	15	Daniel	.26	1.4	9	16	18¾	18¼	18⅞	+½
49½	34½	DartInd	1.80	4.4	8	113	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	
49⅞	34½	Dart pf	2	5.0		10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
60⅝	40⅝	DataGen			14	458	60⅝	60⅛	60½	+⅜
49⅞	19	DataTer	.20e	.5	14	126	37½	35½	37¼	+1½
76¾	36	Datapnt			15	168	68⅛	67½	68⅛	+⅜
18	13⅞	Dayco	.50b	3.4	4	21	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
44¼	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.2	3	108	38⅛	37⅞	38¼	+⅜
18¼	14⅛	DaytPL	1.66	10.	9	74	16	15⅞	15⅞	
82½	71½	DPL pf 7.48		10.		z40	73	73	73	+⅜
38⅛	22½	Deere	1.50	4.2	8	383	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	+⅜
15¼	12⅛	DelmP	1.38	9.9	8	50	14⅛	13⅞	14	
58	36⅛	DeltaAir	1	2.6	6	888	38⅞	38¼	38½	—⅛
12⅛	6⅞	Deltec	5.50c		27	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
15½	5¼	Deltona			79	111	10⅛	10	10¼	
36½	24⅝	DenMf	1.52	4.7	7	11	32⅛	32¼	32¼	—⅛
35	21½	Dennys	.80	3.8	7	343	21⅜	d21⅛	21¼	—⅜
25½	13⅞	Dentsply	.80	5.0	20	x14	16⅛	16	16⅛	+¼
17⅞	11	DeSoto	1	8.4	6	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
16⅝	13⅝	DetEd	1.52	10.	8	228	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
74	59⅞	DetE pf5.50		8.4		1	65¼	65¼	65¼	
100	81	DetE pf9.32		10.		z400	89¼	89¼	89¼	
83⅝	67¼	DetE pf7.45		10.		z100	72	72	72	
80½	66⅛	DetE pf7.36		10.		z350	71	71	71	
28¼	25	DE pfB 2.75		11.		3	25½	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
100⅜	95	DetE pf9.72		9.7		z2500	100	100	100	+¼
24¾	20	DetE pr2.28		11.		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
23¾	16	Dexter	.80	3.9	9	13	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
14¼	7½	DiGior	.48	3.9	8	137	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
25	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	5.9	7	14	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
40⅝	30	Dialnt	2.20	5.7	8	285	38⅝	38⅛	38½	
18½	14½	Dialnt pf1.20		6.9		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
29⅜	19	DiamS	1.48	7.5	6	451	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
15⅝	6⅝	DickAB	.20a	1.3	14	271	15⅜	15	15⅛	—¼
27⅛	11⅞	Dictaph	.84	3.2	10	32	26⅛	26	26	
24⅛	12⅝	Diebold	.60	2.9	12	33	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+⅛
58¼	38½	DigitalEq			15	615	52⅜	51¾	52⅜	+⅝
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	5.8	9	105	9	8⅞	9	
26½	20½	Dillingm pf2		9.1		1	22	22	22	+¼
34⅝	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.4	10	14	30¼	29⅞	30	+⅛
47⅛	31½	Disney	.48	1.3	12	583	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	Divrsfdin			24	77	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
6½	2½	DivrsMtg				43	3⅝	3½	3½	
20¼	13⅞	DrPeppr	.64	4.5	12	259	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
95	62⅝	DomeM	.80a	1.0	11	139	84⅞	82⅝	83⅛	—1¾
6½	2⅝	DonLJ	.14	4.3	11	x940	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
33¾	22	Donnly	1	3.5	9	17	28¼	28	28¼	+⅛
26¾	15¾	DorOliv	.60	3.1	8	9	19⅛	19	19⅛	+¼
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.7	5	13	12⅞	12½	12¾	+⅛
51⅛	38	Dover	1.40	3.0	9	90	46¼	45¾	46¼	+½
30⅞	22	DowCh	1.40	5.4	8	1571	25¾	25¼	25¾	+½
39	29½	DowJn	1.44	4.3	12	76	34	33⅞	33⅞	+⅜
35⅛	25¼	Dravo	1.28	5.0	8	283	26⅛	25¾	25¾	—⅜
47¾	35	Dressr	1	2.7	7	335	37	35⅞	36¾	+⅜
17	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.1		5	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
17¾	10	Dreyfs	.75e	5.2	7	20	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—¼
144	97⅝	duPont	5a	3.8	8	342	130½	129¾	130	+⅛
21⅞	18⅛	DukeP	1.80	9.0	8	121	20	19⅞	20	
102	88½	Duke pf8.70		9.3		z50	93½	92	93½	+1½
30¼	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		9.5		2	28⅜	28¼	28¼	—⅛
38⅝	27⅞	DunBr	1.40	4.3	13	144	33	32½	32½	
19½	14½	DuqLt	1.72	10.	16	167	16½	16⅛	16½	+¼
26¾	21	Duq pr 2.31		9.7		z100	23¾	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
12½	6	DutchB	.16	2.2		17	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.9	5	x41	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
		— E—E—E —								
33	16⅞	EG&G	.60	2.1	13	51	29	28¾	28⅞	
3½	2⅝	EMI	.18e	7.2	17	51	2⅝	2½	2½	—¼
35⅞	20	E Sys	1.20	5.3	7	7	22⅝	22½	22½	
25½	16	EagleP	.80	3.9	8	15	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
30¼	17⅜	Easco	1.20	6.5	6	12	18¾	18¼	18⅜	—⅛
15⅝	6½	EastAir			3	671	8¼	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
25¾	22⅞	EsAir pf2.69		11.		10	24¼	24	24⅛	—⅛
19	13	EastGF	.80	4.5	30	801	17⅞	16¾	17⅝	+1
16⅝	14¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	6	43	15¼	14¾	14⅞	—¼
68⅛	41⅛	EsKod	2a	3.3	12	1202	60¼	59⅝	59⅞	+⅛
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.4	5	40	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+¼
18⅞	14⅞	Echlin	.44	2.6	12	79	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
33¼	23¼	EckrdJk	.80	2.6	11	x118	24⅜	24	24¼	+⅜
34⅛	21¾	EdisBr	1.10	3.6	9	31	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60	3.8	4	9	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
18¼	13⅛	ElPaso	1.32	7.9	8	225	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
25⅞	21	EPG dpf2.35		11.		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
12⅞	2⅛	ElecAssc			13	16	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
24⅞	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.4	11	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
8½	3⅞	ElMeMg			4	40	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
11⅛	8⅛	EMM pf				1	9	9	9	
28⅛	17½	Elgin	1.60	8.4	7	42	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
6⅞	3¼	Elixir			5	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35¾	24⅝	Eltra	1.34	4.7	7	19	28½	27¾	28½	+½
39¼	29⅞	EmrsEl	1.44	4.2	12	367	34½	34¼	34⅜	
28¾	16⅝	EmryA	.92	5.3	13	387	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
45	28⅜	Emhart	2.20	6.5	6	78	33⅝	33	33⅝	+⅜
15¼	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	9.7	9	22	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
10⅞	8½	EmpD pf.92		9.4		y50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17¼	12¾	EmpGas	.50	3.2	9	20	15½	15½	15½	+¼
33⅝	20⅜	EngMC	1.40	4.1	9	941	u35	34⅜	34⅝	+⅞
16⅝	8½	EnnisB	.60	4.4	5	41	13¾	13¾	13¾	
24½	16¾	Ensrch	1.36	7.8	6	180	17⅝	17	17½	+⅜
18	14⅛	Entex	.80	5.0	7	53	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
29⅜	16	Envrtec	1	6.1	10	52	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	—⅛
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.8	8	14	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅛
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.5	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
36¼	32⅝	EqutGs	3.04	9.2	6	25	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
25¼	16⅞	EqtLf	2	11.	9	33	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
32⅝	23⅞	Esmrk	1.84	7.4	6	70	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
14¼	8⅛	Esquire	.50	4.0	6	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
17⅛	10¼	EssexCh	.70	5.7	6	16	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
19⅞	7⅝	Estrlin	.60	4.5	6	33	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	—⅛
24⅞	18½	Ethyl	1.20	5.2	5	387	23⅛	22⅞	23	—¼
63	48	Ethyl pf2.40		4.1		3	59¼	59¼	59¼	—¼
25⅞	14½	EvanP	1.20a	6.6	5	104	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Evan pf1.40		10.		22	13¾	13½	13½	
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	6.3	6	36	26⅛	25½	25½	—1¼
19¾	15⅛	Exclsr	1.73e	9.9		2	17½	17½	17½	—¼
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.60	7.2	8	1860	50⅛	49⅝	50	+¼
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	20½	FMC	1.40	6.1	6	624	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
37½	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		6.7		4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
13⅝	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.3	6	58	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+¼
8¾	5¼	FabriCtr	.24	3.5	6	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
7½	3⅞	FacetEnt			33	8	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
41¼	24⅛	FairCm	.80	2.7	7	133	29⅞	29	29½	+¼
35½	17⅛	Fairind	.90	3.2	7	161	28½	27¾	28½	+1¼
11⅝	8⅛	FairmtF	.76	8.4	9	5	9	8¾	9	+⅜
37½	25¼	FalconS	.80	2.6	17	650	31	30⅝	31	+⅜
19½	9⅝	FrWstFn			3	9	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
5¾	2⅞	FarahMf				7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
7½	3⅜	Fedders			77	94	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
41⅛	27⅛	FedCo	2	5.4	5	6	37⅜	37¼	37¼	—½
29¾	22¾	FedExpr			9	157	23½	d22½	23½	+½
35⅛	22	FdMog	2.16	6.9	6	278	31½	30⅞	31½	+1
19⅝	13½	FedNM	1.28	7.8	4	593	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
27½	12½	FedPB	.90	3.7	9	45	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	
16⅜	11⅝	FdSignl	1	6.7	6	14	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
41⅛	30⅞	FedDSt	1.70	5.3	8	227	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+⅛
35	18¼	Ferro	1.08	4.2	8	x339	26⅛	25	26	+1
12⅝	7	FldFin	.40	4.5	3	27	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
35½	29½	FldUni	2.60	8.3	6	3	31½	31⅛	31½	+⅜
31¼	22⅛	Fldcst	1.40a	5.4	4	20	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
18⅞	8¼	Flimwy	.20b	1.3	8	479	15⅛	14½	15	+⅞
14	10	FlnCpA	.50	3.8	6	27	13	13	13	
18⅝	11⅛	FlnSBar	.60	4.2	4	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
38½	21¼	FlnlFed	1.20	4.3	4	50	28⅛	27¾	27¾	
15⅝	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.5		156	13⅛	13	13	
20⅝	14	FtChrt	.80	5.3	4	x78	15¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
25½	16⅞	FstChic	1.10	6.3	5	235	17½	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
39⅞	30⅝	FtBnTx	1.32	4.0	7	12	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
38⅜	32½	FtInBn	1.30	3.9	8	54	33⅞	33	33	—⅛
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	2.9	347	225	14	13½	13⅞	+½
32⅝	24¼	FstNBo	2	7.5	5	33	26½	26⅜	26⅝	+⅛
25½	21	FINStBn	2	8.6	6	11	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅜
17⅞	12⅛	FstPa	1.32	9.3	7	103	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	FstPa wt				28	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1¼	FtPaMtg				15	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7	6⅛	FtVdBk	.50	8.0	6	9	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
29⅛	22⅞	FtWisc	1.76	7.5	6	12	23½	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
36	23	FischM	1.40	6.0	6	13	23⅞	23	23⅛	+⅛
12¾	7⅜	FishFds	.60	5.1	8	167	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
19¾	13⅞	FishrScl	.44	3.0	6		14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
16¼	10	FleetEnt	.52	4.7	5	171	11⅛	10⅞	11	—⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.5	7	5	16½	16½	16½	
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	5.5	4	115	14⅞	14½	14½	—½
39⅝	19⅞	Flntkt	1.40b	4.7	6	75	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+¼
49½	30¼	Flint pf 2.25		5.6		2	40	40	40	+1⅛
53⅞	38¼	FlaECst			13	37	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+⅜
30¼	21½	FlaGas	1.64	6.6	6	33	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
29⅜	23⅝	FlaPL	2.08	7.6	6	556	27¾	27⅛	27½	+⅜
33⅝	28⅝	FlaPow	2.76	8.5	7	49	32½	32¼	32½	+⅛
31⅜	20⅛	FlaStl	1.60	5.6	4	31	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+⅛
43½	29⅞	Fluor	1.40	4.2	7	83	33½	33⅛	33⅜	+⅛
23⅜	16⅛	FooteC	1.40	7.8	6	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
51⅞	39	FordM	3.60	8.8	3	524	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	+⅜
23½	17	ForMK	1.24	6.7	5	63	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+⅛
37⅝	27⅜	FMK pf1.80		6.1		2	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	—⅜
14⅞	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.4		43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
42¾	27¼	FrtHow	1.08	2.8	10	21	38⅛	38	38⅛	—¼
40¼	26¾	FosWh	1.20	3.4	8	x153	36	35⅝	35½	—½
19⅛	9⅝	Fotomat	.50	3.6	13	284	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
44¾	24⅛	FourPbs			12	193	31⅛	30⅜	30⅞	+¼
14½	6⅛	FoxStaP	.60	4.7	8	x42	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
40⅝	28⅞	Foxbro	1.10	3.6	8	50	31	30½	30¾	
11⅜	5⅛	FrankM	.30	4.4	9	416	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+⅜
38	18⅛	FrpMin	1.60	4.4	20	x289	36⅞	35⅞	36¼	+1
20	9	Frigtrn	.22	1.3	12	98	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+¾
34⅛	24⅜	Fruehf	2.20	8.0	4	186	27½	27¼	27⅛	—⅛
14	7½	Fuqua	.40	4.5	5	136	10	9½	9⅞	+⅛
15½	12⅛	Fuqa pf1.25		9.6		8	13	13	13	—⅛
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	5.8	5	147	12	11⅝	11¾	
19⅞	14½	GAF pf 1.20		7.5		7	16¼	16	16	
32	22¼	GATX	1.80	7.3	5	66	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
22½	8⅛	GCA	.15	.9	11	24	17⅛	16¾	17	+⅛
14	6⅛	GDV			4	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
7⅜	4¼	GF Eqp				7	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
4	1⅜	GMR Pr			10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
38⅛	23⅜	GamSk	1.40	5.3	7	80	27½	26⅞	26⅞	—1
50⅜	35	Gannett	1.40	3.4	14	893	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+⅜
17½	6⅜	GapStr	.30	2.9	6	32	10⅜	10¼	10⅛	—⅛
30⅞	15½	GardDn	1	3.3	14	1471	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	—⅛
29⅛	16⅜	Garfink	1.14	6.0	7	15	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	
15⅝	12⅜	GasSvc	1.28	8.8	6	x9	14⅝	14½	14½	
40	23⅞	GearhtO	.28	.8	18	78	34¾	34½	34¾	+⅜
34⅞	19	Gelco	1	3.7	10	235	27⅞	27	27	—⅜
24¾	17½	GemCo	1.80a	8.6		3	21	21	21	—¼
16¼	13⅞	Gemln	1.20a	8.5		5	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
11⅜	8⅛	GAInv	.22e	12.		72	10	10	10	
49	29	GnAmO	.60b	1.3	26	193	47½	46¾	46¾	—¼
18	11¾	GnBcsh	.80	5.4	5	31	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
20¾	11⅛	GnCable	1.10	6.5	9	264	17	16⅝	17	+⅜
24⅝	20	GnCbl pr1.94		8.3		96	23⅞	22⅞	23⅜	+⅜
9½	6½	GnCare			7	19	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+¼
45⅛	27⅜	GCinma	1.12	3.0	8	25	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	—⅛
93½	37	GenDyn	.75e	.9		303	82½	81¼	81¼	—1
59	51	GnDyn pf4.25		7.4		2	57½	57½	57½	—½
57⅝	43⅞	GenEl	2.60	5.6	9	1578	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	—⅛
36½	26½	GnFds	1.80	5.2	8	382	35	34¾	34⅞	+⅛
29¼	21¾	GnGth	1.52e	5.5	19	61	27½	27⅜	27½	+⅛
14	8⅝	GnHost	.60	4.5	74	90	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+½
41⅜	19⅝	GnInst	.60	2.0	8	197	30	29⅝	30	+⅜
21⅛	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.5	11	42	12⅝	12⅜	12½	—⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GnMills	1.16	4.3	10	189	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+⅜
66⅞	53⅜	GMot	6e	11.	4	x1534	55⅛	54½	54⅞	+⅛
16⅛	9⅝	GnPort	.60	4.5	5	158	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
20⅛	16⅞	GPU	1.80	10.	8	213	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+⅛
10¼	5	GnRefr				155	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
33⅝	23½	GnSignl	1	3.9	9	981	26	25	25½	—½
8⅞	6⅝	GnSteel	.40b	4.7	7	14	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
32⅛	27⅞	GTE	2.48	8.5	7	517	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+⅜
32¾	28⅝	GTE pf 2.50		8.7		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
28½	24½	GTE pf 2.48		9.6		10	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
15½	13⅛	GTFl pf1.30		9.3		z70	14	14	14	+⅛
31⅞	22½	GTire	1.50	6.0	5	73	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	+⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Genesco				37	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
33⅝	22⅜	Genstr	2		6	8	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	+⅜
41¼	31	GenuPt	1.10	3.0	14	146	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	+⅜
32½	23½	GaPac	1.10	3.8	10	945	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+½
36¼	34⅛	GaPac pf wi				68	36	35⅞	36	—¼
27¾	24	GaPw pf2.52		10.		1	25	25	25	+⅛
29¼	25¼	GaPw pf2.75		10.		16	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
31⅞	20⅛	Geosrc	.60e	2.4	9	38	28½	28	28½	—⅛
34¾	26	GerbPd	1.50	5.7	11	67	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	—⅛
44⅞	33	Getty	1.20	3.2	9	248	37	35½	37	+1½
10⅝	6¾	GiantPC	.60	7.3	28	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
14⅞	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.1	7	x389	14¾	14	14⅛	+⅛
16¾	12¾	GldLew	.70	4.6	4	230	15½	15	15¼	+¼
16⅝	13½	GlffHill	.80	5.5	5	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
33	24	Gillette	1.60	6.3	9	381	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
12¼	6¼	GInosInc			5	164	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	—⅛
23⅜	13	GleasW	.80	5.0	6	8	16	15⅝	16	+¼
20	9⅝	GlobMar			13	32	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+⅜
12⅞	10⅛	GldWFn	.50	4.1	5	x85	12⅛	12¼	12¼	+⅛
23⅝	16⅛	Goodrch	1.32	7.5	5	46	17¾	17½	17½	+⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.6	6	x1463	17¼	17	17⅛	+⅛
22½	16⅛	GordJw	.60	3.4	7	5	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
34¼	23⅜	Gould	1.60	6.0	8	58	27	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
33	23½	Gould pf1.35		5.1		1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
32⅞	23⅛	Grace	1.90	7.3	6	335	26¼	25⅞	26	+⅛
38	26½	Graingr	.76	2.3	12	352	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
17⅛	10⅜	Granitvl	1	8.6	388	20	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
19⅛	12⅜	GrayDr	.80	6.0	5	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
9⅛	5	GtAtPc			53	207	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
38	24⅞	GtLkD	1a	2.9	4	44	35	34⅝	34⅞	—⅛
34¼	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.5	19	6	26⅜	26½	26½	—⅛
37½	23⅝	GtNoNk	1.40	4.1	8	113	34½	32⅝	34½	+1⅜
34¾	18¼	GtWFin	1.26	4.7	4	44	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+¼
35⅜	16⅛	GGiant	1.08	3.9	13	36	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
14⅞	11	Greyh	1.04	8.9	9	167	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt				33	9-16	½	½	
11⅞	7⅜	GrowC	.44b	5.0	6	81	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
6⅝	2⅞	GthRly				108	4¼	4¼	4¼	
24⅞	14¾	Grumm	1.20	8.1	6	79	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
20⅞	13½	Guardln	.36	2.3	6	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	—⅛
16¼	11⅛	GlfWstn	.70	4.8	4	743	14⅞	14¼	14½	+⅛
72½	68	GlfW pf 5.75		8.5		1	68	68	68	—⅛
78	55¼	GlfW pf 3.87		5.6		1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—⅜
36⅛	28¼	GlfW pf 2.50		7.6		29	33	32⅞	33	+⅜
26⅝	22¼	GulfOil	1.90	8.0	6	8582	24⅛	23½	23¾	+⅛
14	8⅛	GulfRes	.25	2.1	8	340	12¼	11⅞	12	+⅜
17⅝	10	GulfR pf .20		1.4		1	14	14	14	+⅛
19½	14	GulfR pf1.30		7.3		1	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
19⅝	15¼	GulfR pf1.60		8.8		39	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
14¼	11⅝	GlfStUt	1.24	9.7	7	438	12⅞	12½	12¾	+⅛
16⅝	12⅛	GulfUtd	.88	6.3	7	41	14⅛	13⅞	14	
11⅞	6	Gulton	.40	4.2	8	19	9½	9¼	9½	
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅜	HMW			26	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40½	32¾	HackW	3.60	9.0	8	x1	40	40	40	+⅜
7¾	4⅞	Haloca			4	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	
31	20⅝	HallFB	1.24	4.8	11	95	26	26	26	
27¼	19	HallPrt	.80a	3.0	11	4	27	27	27	
78⅝	54½	Hallbt	1.80	3.0	9	699	61⅞	60⅝	60¾	+¼
26⅞	17	HamrP	1.40	6.1	7	54	23	22½	23	+⅜
17½	14	HanJS	1.51e	9.9		42	15⅜	15¼	15¼	—¼
22⅝	17¾	HanJI	1.84a	9.7		12	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
24¼	10½	Hndlmn	1	6.7	6	49	15¼	14⅞	15	—⅛
19⅝	14¾	HandyH	.60	3.1	10	x21	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+½
41¼	28⅝	Hanna	1.80	5.2	12	66	35	34⅝	34⅝	—⅜
40	25½	HarBrJ	1.44	3.6	12	336	u40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
18⅝	8¼	Hardees	.20	1.5	6	252	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	+⅜
23⅞	12⅝	Harnishf	1	7.5	7	153	13½	13	13¼	
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.4	10	111	21	20½	20½	—⅜
34⅞	26⅛	HarrBk	1.66	5.9	7	5	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+¼
37	27	Harris	.60	2.1	13	308	28½	27¾	28⅛	+⅜
36⅞	26⅝	Harsco	1.80	6.1	6	49	29½	29⅛	29½	+⅛
16	10	HartSM	.88	7.0	6	79	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+⅛
27¼	16½	HarteHk	.56	2.5	14	12	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+⅛
14⅛	6⅞	HartfZd	.40	4.3	4	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
17⅜	14⅝	HatlSe	1.50	9.3	11	9	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
28⅛	24	HwlIEl	2.24	8.6	7	9	26	25¾	26	+⅛
26⅛	15⅜	HayesA	1.28	7.3	9	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Hazeltn	.40	3.0	7	29	13⅜	13	13⅜	
27⅝	15	HeathTec			6	23	20	19¾	20	+⅜
14⅝	8½	Hecks	.24	2.4	7	39	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	HeclaM				458	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	—⅛
31⅞	20⅛	HeilmB	1.20	4.0	7	34	30¼	29⅜	30¼	
44¼	33	HeinzH	2	5.0	9	151	40¼	39⅞	40¼	—⅛
34⅝	27½	Heinz pf1.70		5.7		6	30¼	30	30	—½
11½	6⅝	HeleneC			5	1	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
21¼	15½	HelIrInt	1.10	6.5	6	68	17	16⅞	17	+⅜
50¼	35⅝	HelmrP	.48	1.1	10	9	43¾	43½	43½	
2	1¼	HemCap				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19	12¼	Hercules	1	5.5	8	519	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+¼
23½	18½	Hershy	1.30	6.4	7	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	+¼
13¼	5⅞	Hesston				1	9	9	9	+¼
18⅝	14⅝	Hestn pf1.60		10.		3	16	16	16	—⅛
31⅞	25⅛	Heublin	1.52	5.1	10	324	30	29⅝	29⅞	+½
94⅛	61⅝	HewltPk	.60	.7	16	152	87	86	86⅛	—¼
11⅝	5½	HghVlt	.10	1.4	12	31	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
33⅞	19⅛	Hillenbd	1.08	3.5	9	21	31½	31¼	31¼	—⅜
28⅜	22	Hilton	1	4.2	9	217	24	23½	24	+⅜
23¼	15¼	Hobart	1.08	6.6	7	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
32¾	13¼	Holiday	.56	3.4	8	912	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
48	24½	HildyA	1.70t	6.6		9	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+⅛
29⅜	15	HollyS				55	17⅞	17½	17½	—⅛
11½	10	HmeG pf1.10		11.		14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
40	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.1	15	287	36	35	35⅛	—1⅛
30⅛	23	Honda	.37e	1.5	13	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
75¼	43	Honwll	2.20	3.2	8	383	69¼	68	68½	+⅜
25⅞	18⅝	HoovU	1.24	5.8	6	19	22	21¼	21¼	—½
5⅝	2⅜	Horizon				14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
34½	24⅞	HospCp	.40	1.5	12	752	27½	27	27⅛	+⅜
27	13	HostInl	.60	4.0	6	43	15½	15	15	—¼
35⅜	14⅞	Houdle	1.20a	3.5	10	250	35	34½	34⅝	+½
43½	27½	Houdpf	2.25	5.3		4	42½	42¼	42½	
31¼	18⅞	HougM	1.40	4.7	7	5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+¼
11⅛	5⅝	HousFb	.36	5.9	8	x34	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
21⅛	16⅛	HousHF	1.45	7.9	6	147	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+¼
33⅝	26⅞	HousIn	2.36	8.1	7	352	29¼	29	29	
28	19⅝	HousNG	1	4.0	8	307	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅜
17	9	HowdJn	.44	4.5	6	392	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
18	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.52	9.1	9	32	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
20½	17	HudsMin				17	20⅛	20	20⅛	
48⅞	28⅝	HughsTl	.92	2.2	9	454	42⅝	41⅞	42¼	+⅜
28⅞	14¼	Human	.75	2.9	15	302	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
24⅞	21⅛	Huma pf2.50		11.		46	22⅝	22⅜	22½	—½
16⅛	9⅝	HuntCh	.40	3.1	12	25	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
24	10⅝	HuttEF	.68	4.4	4	77	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
14¾	9⅞	Huyck	.72	6.3	9	68	11⅜	11½	11½	—⅛
		— I—I—I —								
32½	19¾	IC Ind	1.68	6.6	6	65	26	25⅞	25⅞	—⅜
51	39⅞	IC In pf 3.50		8.3		7	42⅝	42¼	42¼	—⅜
7¾	4	ICN				246	6⅝	6⅜	6½	—⅛
47⅞	34	INACp	2.60	6.4	5	30	41	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
18⅝	15⅞	INAIn	1.62	9.5		12	17	16¾	17	+⅛
13	9⅞	IU Int	.95	8.8	5	145	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	—⅛
38	28⅝	IUInt A				1	32½	32½	32½	—½
27½	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.4	8	176	25	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
28	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.6	6	34	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
8⅝	4	IdealT	.24r	5.1		18	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
25⅞	21⅜	IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	484	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+¼
54⅛	48	IlPow pf4.47		9.1		z4000	49⅛	49	49⅛	+1⅛
28½	18½	ITW	.80	3.5	9	12	23¼	23	23	
24¾	14⅝	ImplCp	.80	4.2	4	146	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
19⅝	13⅜	INCO	.40	2.1	25	x744	19¼	18⅞	19	+⅜
7¼	5¼	IncCap	.70e	11.		8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
10½	9	IncCC	.94e	9.8		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛

(Continued on Page 8)

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Toronto Dominion Bank

December, 1978

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Flash...Paris Bourse

FEB. 8, 1979 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb. 8	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	593 - 300	559	557 - 535	7	3.1	83.00 - 55.63c - 62.00	14,774	As of Feb. 12, distribution of one free share for five old ones.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)38.50 - 15	26.30	27 - 26.15	—	5.7	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Francarep's 1978 results have favorably progressed.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	960 - 322.10	844	872 - 842	10	3.3	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	Group interest of 48% in 'Maison Bouygues' set to build and sell individual homes.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	690 - 311.60	505	520 - 501	25	5.3	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	Group's German subsidiary Flachglas enters Brazil plate glass industry.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	235 - 125	230.50	225 - 210	15	5.1	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. UTA 9 months '78 sales = 2,088 MF (+17.7% vs. 9 months 77).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	144.50 - 80	130.50	136 - 128.10	9	6.1	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	SCREG and DTP 6-year part in new EDF nuclear plant construction.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	144.20 - 98.10	138	140.20 - 135	10	5.8	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	1978 group consolidated profit increased by 10%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	103.30 - 48.60	59.50	58.90 - 57.80	—	—	9.62 - —5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 9 months 78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 4,298 MF (+3.3% vs. 77).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	370 - 142	318	316 - 311	5	3.7	35.50c 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net dividend of 13 F (vs. 11.7 F) payable as of December 29.
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	550 - 326	398	400 - 390	10	5.2	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,574	Ferodo acquires Soma Europe Transmissions (Saint-Etienne).
IMETAL	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	58.10	56 - 54.90	6	6.5	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1st sem. 78 turnover = $212.8 Mil. vs. $171.2 Mil. in '77 (+24%).
MATRA	Electronic	5900 - 903	5200	5200 - 5090	15	0.7	66.41 - 99.79 - 337.70	259	78 estimated results. turnover (ex-taxes) = 2,150 MF; net profit = 120 MF
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	614 - 312.10	515	549 - 520	25	1.6	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	Interim dividend of Fr. 5 paid on January 31.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN	Chem.min	110 - 63	74.60	76 - 74.50	13	6.7	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	PCUK accords Peking acrolyne fabrication license.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	535 - 241.10	396.80	409 - 396.80	3	2.9	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,862	PSA 1978 estimated net profit = 725 MF vs. 193.1 MF in 1977 (+16.5%).
RAFFINAGE (Ge. Fr.)	Petrol.	98 - 51.20	88.20	85.60 - 84.60	—	6.8	— - — - —	5,450	1978 first semester turnover = 9,176.13 MF vs. 9,278.99 MF (-1.1%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	650 - 451	481	520 - 491	10	3.7	45.57 - 47.66c - 48.00c	926	As of Nov. 30, group turnover = 2,901 MF (+20.9%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	107.70	110.10 - 106.20	25	5.6	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	Group 5-year program (over 100 MF) to supply electronic industry needs.
ROBECO	Invest Comp	384 - 336.50	350	358.70 - 352	—	10.4	(not relevant)	25,300	Rolinco assembly sets 5% share distribution (77-78) as of December 2.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1339	1823	1922 - 1830	26	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	1st sem. 78-79 group consol. turnover = 363.77 MF vs. 314.27 MF (+15.75%).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	309 - 116.50	227.80	232 - 227.50	8	4.4	26.80 - 28.60 - 27.19	5,884	1st 9 months 78 consolid. turnover = 15,149 MF vs. 13,789 MF (+9.86%).

(*) Figures cols. 3-9 refer to Ge. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included c. Consolidated.

Shell to Cut Oil Supplies 15% April 1

Iranian Oil Shortfall Hits U.S. Refineries

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 8 — Royal Dutch/Shell is cutting crude-oil supplies to all customers by 15 percent beginning April 1, a company spokesman said today, widening the 5-to-7.5 percent slash already in effect for the first quarter.

The move results from the loss of Iranian supplies and because there is no sign of any improvement in the supply situation. A number of other major oil companies have already announced first-quarter supply reductions — of up to 45-percent in the case of British Petroleum and 10 percent by Exxon.

The Royal Dutch/Shell Group sells about 4.5 million barrels daily and Shell International Trading Co., which is actually making the cut, handles about 2 to 2.5 MBD of this for international trade, the spokesman added. He stated that while all units of the company will be affected by the cuts, these units also obtain some supplies independently of Sitco and have no immediate plans for cuts of their own.

A spokesman for Mobil Oil's U.K. subsidiary said the company only had a 7-percent Iranian intake and had been able to arrange suitable alternative supplies. Mobil consequently has no plans for any cuts in supplies to customers, he added.

However, Sir David Steel, BP chairman, today warned that the industrial nations were not doing enough to reduce their dependence on oil for fuelling economic growth and that consequently, it will be impossible to sustain projected growth rates of 3-to-4 percent in the 1980s.

U.S. Refineries Hurt

Meanwhile, evidence is mounting that U.S. oil refiners may be hit disproportionately harder by Iran's crisis than the loss of Iranian oil would suggest.

This is due in part to U.S. environmental restrictions, which limit the use of heavier, high-sulphur grades of crude. More importantly, most of the approximately 300 U.S. refineries were built to process the lighter grades of crude oil needed for refining gasoline and the other lighter fuels. Unlike their counterparts in Europe, many U.S. refiners are not equipped to handle the heavier grades.

The lighter grades of petroleum already were showing signs of supply tightening prior to the Iranian oil disruptions last autumn, partly because of restrictions that Saudi Arabia had applied early in 1978 to the output of its Arab light and other premium grades. Only about half the oil formerly produced by Iran, which had accounted for about 10 percent of the non-Communist world's oil needs and about 4 percent of U.S. needs, was of the lighter varieties. But the cutoff of Iranian oil shipments by Iran in late December has exacerbated the tightness in supplies of the lighter grades.

As a result: a growing number of U.S. oil companies either have begun, or threaten to start, allocations of gasoline supplies to their customers; reductions are already evident in U.S. refinery operations; and so-called spot markets for the lighter grades of petroleum are nearly dried up and premiums paid for the preferred crudes and for products such as gasoline are rising.

Whether because of the skyrocketing prices or because the oil supply is not available, many smaller U.S. refiners, that formerly had depended on purchases in the open market to fulfill their crude oil needs, have stopped buying.

Texaco Cutback

But even the major U.S. companies are beginning to be pinched. Texaco reported yesterday that it currently is operating its 12 U.S. refineries about 5 percent below capacity, a reduction of 50,000 barrels a day that reflects the limited availability of light low-sulphur crude oils.

"On the basis of the tight supply situation growing out of the disruptions in Iran," Texaco said, "the company anticipates that customer requirements will exceed its available supplies of such crude oils by as much as 8 percent during the months of February and March."

But the full impact of the Iranian cutoff is yet to be felt in the United States and elsewhere, oil observers said, because the last tankers, loaded in Iran in late December, are still reaching their destinations.

According to the American Petroleum Institute's weekly oil-industry statistics, U.S. imports of crude oil and petroleum products rose last week to 9.2 million barrels daily (MBD) from 8.1 MBD the preceding week and 7.8 MBD a year earlier.

As of last Friday, U.S. crude-oil inventories totaled 299.6 million barrels, up slightly from 298.5 million a week earlier but down from 300.3 million a year earlier. Inventories of the key petroleum products, gasoline and distillates, also are down sharply from year-earlier levels. But there were surplus inventories in the United States a year ago.

Soviets Entering Siberia With a BAM

Epic Project to Open Area to Development

BERKAKIT, U.S.S.R. (AP-DJ) — The Baikal-Amur main line (BAM) is a railroad that will run almost 2,000 difficult miles across the legendary desolate stretches of easternmost Siberia — from Lake Baikal to the Amur River, near the Pacific Ocean. It is scheduled for completion in 1983, at a cost estimated by Westerners at more than the equivalent of $10 billion.

An epic project, BAM snakes over permafrost and mountain peaks, across seismic zones that threaten lethal earthquakes, through snowslides, rockslides and mudslides. Temperatures sometimes reach 85 degrees Farenheit below zero winter; sometimes top 100 degrees in summer.

"You drill one hole, there is sand; you drill another, there is sand and water; you drill another, there is water only," says Evgeny Ivaschenko, a construction supervisor.

Despite the problems, the Soviets expect BAM to be a key transportation and supply route. They intend to use it, for instance, to ship oil produced in western Siberia to Pacific ports. BAM also is militarily important, being farther north than the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which runs uncomfortably close to the Chinese border.

Rich in Resources

BAM's greatest import, perhaps, is that it is opening up for development vast stretches of Siberian wilderness, land that is unusually rich in resources but that until recently was almost inaccessible. Berkakit, located on a newly completed spur of the BAM, is one such area.

Three years ago, this settlement did not exist. Then the Soviets began to build rail extensions to reach the rich coalfields of this lonely area, and Berkakit emerged from the wilderness. Today it has a population of more than 4,500 and expects that to grow to nearly 8,000 by next year.

Berkakit's future is tied up with BAM's greatest gift to this region, an ambitious industrial development project called the South Yakutian Territorial Development Complex, that is aimed at turning these quiet reaches into one of the Soviet Union's largest mining and metallurgical complexes.

Regional Development

The complex includes a string of projects dotted over 96,000 resource-rich square miles in the Yakut Autonomous Republic. The projects are intended to exploit such natural resources as the area's major deposits of coking coal and iron ore, the chief ingredients for making steel, which is among the things the Soviets hope to do here.

The development scheme was made possible by, and planned in connection with, BAM, which is replacing a few bad roads as this region's main surface link with the outside world. The coming of BAM, says Tommot Sivtsev, chairman of the state planning committee of the Yakut Republic, "will have a revolutionizing effect on the development of the republic" — exactly what planners had in mind.

"Economic development of these regions begins as soon as the rail line is laid," says Grigorii Gzanik, who is with the Council for the Study of Productive Forces in the U.S.S.R.

The benefits to the entire Soviet economy are obvious. The lands traversed by BAM hide a magnificent cache of riches: coal, oil, natural gas, tin, copper, nickel, asbestos and timber among them. They can be exported for badly-needed non-Communist currencies or used to bolster the economies of the Soviet Union and its allies.

But those riches are buried in the worst of natural conditions. Thus, everything done here requires extra effort. Workers often stay on the job at temperatures past 60 below, but most of their machinery will not function below minus 40. And despite extra pay and benefits for the "hardship" assignment, and extra volunteers on special work projects in the summer. There are severe labor shortages. (Soldiers and prisoners also are used as labor.)

The natural problems of working here are compounded by what apparently is an unusual amount of waste and inefficiency — a subject that the Soviet press treats occassionally. "By world standards, this is bad — and I've worked around the world," says one Western worker, who is helping run some of his company's equipment. Several Western and Japanese companies have contracts to supply equipment or technology for BAM-related projects.

Nevertheless, most foreign analysts assume that whatever the problems and whatever the cost, the country will "muddle through," as one puts it, and complete the BAM project. Although it is slated to be finished in 1983, the official opening is not scheduled until 1985 — which gives the country time to make up for any delays and iron out any wrinkles.

Metal Prices Raised by U.S. Makers

Speculators Become Increasingly Active

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ) — Base metal prices have been rallying, prodded by steady, and in some cases rising, demand, falling inventories and production cutbacks.

Speculators also are becoming increasingly active in the market and pushing prices, industry sources say.

Yesterday, Asarco, the most aggresive pricer of the metals producers, boosted its copper price 5.5 cents a pound to 90 cents, the highest price ever quoted by a U.S. producer, while most others' quotes range between 84 cents and 87 cents a pound.

Kennecott Copper and Anaconda, Atlantic Richfield's copper unit, base their prices on the previous day's settlement price for copper on the New York Commodity Exchange (Comex). Yesterday, copper settled on Comex at 86.35 cents a pound, up a very strong 2.25 cents. That makes the Anaconda price, which includes a 3.5 cents premium, 89.85 Cents a pound, a fraction behind Asarco, and Kennecott's price, which includes a 2.5 cents premium, 88.85 cents a pound.

St. Joe Minerals and Texasgulf took the led in the zinc-price rise followed by Bunker Hill, a unit of Gulf Resources & Chemical. The companies skipped over a one-cent increase announced yesterday morning by Amax and Asarco, and boosted their prices two cents to 37.5 cents a pound for prime western and high-grade zinc, the most commonly used forms.

Amax, St. Joe, Bunker Hill and Cominco have raised their prices for lead two cents to 44 cents a pound, falling in line with the price set by Asarco earlier this month.

Asarco also took the lead in boosting the price for cadmium, used primarily in plating, by 25 cents to $2.75 a pound. The move was followed quickly by Amax. The cadmium market had been "dead for so long" but there has been a gradual strengthening in the past week or so, one industry insider explained.

U.S. Vows to Keep Forex Mart Orderly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ) — While foreign exchange markets have improved in recent months, the United States remains determined "to prevent a re-emergence of disorderly conditions," Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today in testimony before the Senate Budget Committee.

However, he said the situation "is still unsettled" and there are current uncertainties generating nervousness. One of the principle reasons for uncertainty is the impact of "recent political developments abroad on oil supplies," an apparent reference to the Iranian oil cutoff.

"While daily movements in foreign exchange rates are to be expected as traders react to current developments, the United States is determined to prevent a re-emergence of disorderly conditions," he said.

He said "we have substantial resources for intervention — fully adequate — and we will not hesitate to use them to achieve our objective." Mr. Blumenthal said other participants in the joint intervention operation, West Germany, Switzerland and Japan, "have committed their own resources and there is no quantitative ceiling on the total resources available."

Dollar Up Sharply

The dollar rose sharply against major currencies in European foreign exchange trading after Mr. Blumenthal's remarks.

The dollar had been declining sharply during the four previous days as a result of concern over the financial and inflationary implications of rising crude-oil prices due to the loss of production in Iran. However, Mr. Blumenthal's statement caused traders to rush to take profits on the dollar's recent decline.

The dollar finished at 1.8510 Deutsche marks in London dealings, up from 1.8350 late yesterday. The dollar also rose to 1.6615 Swiss francs from 1.6550 and to 4.2520 French francs from 4.2250. The dollar also rose sharply to 198.20 yen from 195.85. Sterling slipped to $2.0030 from $2.0160.

The recovery of the dollar apparently encouraged some profit-taking in various gold markets. After reaching a record high of $254 an ounce at the London morning fixing, the price settled back in late trading to $249.75, down 75 cents from yesterday.

Speaking on oil deregulation, Mr. Blumenthal said President Carter has not decided upon the methods or timing of price adjustments for domestic oil. He said that the inflationary impact of any such move could not be predicted precisely, but as an extremely rough rule-of-thumb "complete decontrol of domestic crude oil prices would raise the consumer price index by 0.6 to 1.0 percentage point."

Prices Rise On NYSE

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Prices firmed in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as strong performances by coal, gas and oil stocks pulled the market out of its two-week-long slide.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 2.86 to 818.87 with advancing issues outnumbering declines 865 to 521. Volume dropped to 23.42 million shares from 28.45 million shares yesterday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the nation's M-1 money supply fell $600 million in the latest week while the broader measure, M-2, fell $100 million. For the latest four weeks, M-1 was averaged a 2.7-percent rate of decline from 13 weeks ago while M-2 averaged a 1.6-percent increase.

Union Bancorp took a sudden and sharp decline and was off five points at 24½ in late trading and finished at 26¾, off 2¾.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also higher with the index up 1.75 to 158.74.

Much needed rains have made a "tremendous" improvement to the heart of Brazil's southern soybean growing country. The rain was not widespread, however, and dealers noted that much of the area was still parched.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat and oats finished mixed, corn fractionally lower and soybeans substantially lower. Comex silver fell the 20-cent limit.

U.K. Raises Bank Rate

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of England raised its minimum lending rate today to 14 from 12.5 percent.

This puts the rate at the highest level since Jan. 14, 1977 and is one percentage point below its crisis peak reached in October 1976. The MLR is the lowest rate at which the central bank, as lender of last resort, will lend to the money market.

Analysts had been predicting a rise due to the recent upward pressure on other short-term interest rates and indications that money supply creation is exceeding the official range of 8-to-12 percent.

The bank said the move was made with the permission of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and is intended to support the government's policy of monetary restraint. The leading clearing banks are now expected to raise their base lending rates from their current 12.5 percent.

Share prices on the London Stock Exchange fell sharply in response to the move. Prices are now at their lowest levels since last April.

In other news, the Treasury said that it plans to annually revalue the nation's official reserves of gold, foreign currency and special drawing rights starting on March 31 in keeping with the accounting practice adopted by several other countries.

S. Africa Revalues Rand

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ) — The South African Reserve Bank upvalued the rand slightly today in what was seen as a response to the declining U.S. dollar. The bank set a new selling rate of $1.1690 to the rand, up from $1.1486 yesterday.

World Trade Growth Seen Steady at 5%

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (NYT) — World trade volume is unlikely to expand this year by much more than the 5-percent growth of 1978, economists at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said today.

The value of world trade last year actually rose to $1.28 trillion, up 14 percent from 1977. But the difference in the volume percentage rise is due to higher prices and shifting exchange rates for the depreciating dollar. In both volume and value, the increases recorded in 1978 were 1 percentage point more than those of the year before, the 84-nation organization said.

The trade outlook for 1979 is clouded because of the "uncertainties concerning the economic policies in the industrial countries facing a renewed acceleration of inflation," the GATT study says.

Nevertheless, it finds "unlikely that in 1979 the volume growth of world trade could substantially exceed that of 1978." This conclusion is predicated largely on the belief that if the expected business slowdown in the United States is kept within official forecasts, its effects could be offset by some acceleration in Western Europe. As a result, imports by the industrial countries could increase in value in 1979 at a rate close to last year's 15 percent, the study estimates.

The non-oil developing countries and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia are expected to show a slower growth of imports in 1979 because of widening deficits in their international transactions. For the non-oil exporters among the developing countries, the deficit on current account, which covers trade, services and private transfers, grew in 1978 by $13 billion to $35 billion, while that of the Eastern trading area doubled to $4 billion, according to GATT.

GATT did not attempt to predict the overall 1979 import demand of the oil exporters among the developing countries, apparently because of uncertainties caused by the turmoil in Iran.

U.S. Nuclear-Power Critics Found Harmful to Sector

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ) — The dream of giants like General Electric, Westinghouse and others who have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in nuclear power plant development is fading from lack of business.

Nuclear power's backers once predicted that 1,000 plants would be in operation by the end of the century. Today, the U.S. government estimates that by the year 2000, only about 230 plants will be added to the present 72.

Even that may be difficult. From a record of 41 reactor orders in 1973, only two were ordered in the United States last year. The once-bright foreign market has also dimmed.

Critics, contending that nuclear power is too risky, have been devastatingly effective in delaying or killing plans for nuclear plants. Last month, they got new ammunition when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission disavowed major portions of a much-quoted government safety study. By backing away, the NRC dealt a blow to the supporters of nuclear power.

Before the Arab oil embargo five years ago, electricity demand in the United States had been growing at about 7 percent a year. Last year, growth was 2.7 percent.

Yet, utilities are still bringing nuclear plants onstream that were ordered when electricity demand growth was high, and now many utilities are sitting on a giant surplus of generating capacity. Reserve margins now average over 30 percent across the United States compared to the tradition of keeping 20 percent of excess capacity available.

Many experts believe the margins will remain high for several years, meaning that there will be little incentive to order new plants. "It is pretty hard to be optimistic that anybody in the nuclear industry will be successful in the next few years," said James King, an analyst with the brokerage firm of David L. Babson.

Many observers doubt if all four U.S. nuclear-reactor makers will survive. Besides GE and Westinghouse, reactors are also made by Combustion Engineering and the Babcock & Wilcox subsidiary of J. Ray McDermott. Westinghouse, with the industry's biggest backlog of business, is the only one profiting from nuclear operations.

But Westinghouse is being sued by a number of utilities over uranium-supply commitments it made but has not kept. The company has agreed to settle about $107 million, but faces potential liabilities of several hundred million dollars.

Nevertheless, it is GE that many observers believe will ease out of the nuclear business.

Like the others, GE insists it plans to stay in the nuclear field. "We are willing to take losses until things straighten up," said Philip Bray, general manager of GE's Nuclear Energy Products division.

All four companies forecast a market rebound, although they say it could be slow.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

American General Insurance

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue		
Profits	44.30	23.78
Per share	1.89	0.97
Year	1978	1977
Revenue		
Profits	170.32	138.08
Per share	7.30	5.85

CPC Int'l

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	857.17	741.09
Profits	49.13	40.99
Per Share	2.07	1.73
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,221.	2,869.
Profits	147.35	132.88
Per Share	6.20	5.60

Northrop

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	479.80	451.80
Profits	25.30	17.90
Per Share	1.78	1.28
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,180.	1,600.
Profits	88.40	66.20
Per Share	6.24	4.80

Penzoil

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	447.70	334.30
Profits	43.10	21.25
Per Share	1.27	0.60
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,550.	1,280.
Profits	128.16	100.39
Per Share	3.74	2.89

Sunbeam

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	420.90	369.20
Profits	23.40	16.04
Per share	1.57	1.08
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,010.	898.00
Profits	41.01	36.36
Per share	2.76	2.45

Times Mirror

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	363.00	313.20
Profits	47.80	25.45
Per Share	1.40	0.74
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,430.	1,140.
Profits	142.40	96.11
Per Share	4.13	2.77

Washington Post

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	149.30	126.70
Profits	15.97	13.01
Per Share	0.99	0.79
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	520.40	436.10
Profits	49.74	35.47
Per Share	3.06	2.09

Britain

Imperial Group

Year Oct. 31	1978	1977
Revenue	3,430.	3,200.
Profits	131.08	129.12
Per Share	0.146	0.147

(Figures in Sterling)

Canada

Canadian Pacific

Year	1978	1977
Profits	274.00	231.20
Per Share	4.51	3.55

(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

France

CII-Honeywell Bull

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4,456.	3,788.
Profits	190.20	144.00

(Figures in French francs)

W. Germany

Mobil

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	5,400.	5,020.
Profits	140.00	5.20

Siemens

1st Quar Dec. 31	1979	1978
Revenue	6,200.	6,200.
Profits	144.00	145.00
Year Sept. 30	1978	1977
Revenue	29,000.	25,200.
Profits	721.00	650.00

(Figures in Deutsche marks)

Cost of Living Rises 1.1% in W. Germany

WIESBADEN, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ) — The cost of living in West Germany rose 1.1 percent in January from December and was up 2.9 percent from a year earlier the government said today.

30% PROFIT

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The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

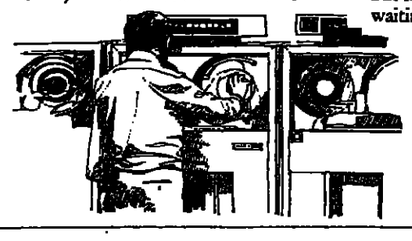
What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants – but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 4.8 billion in assets; US$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced telecommunications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.30	2.07½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb	.42-.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	.82½-.85¼	.63¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2844	5.9836
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.430	4.836
Gold N.Y., oz	250.50	172.85
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
February 8, 1979	1,024.50 f	905.40 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 8, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.99	5.99	5.80	5.88	—.07
Apr	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	—.05
May	7.25	7.25	6.98	6.99	—.20
Nov	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.55	—.11
May	7.89	7.89	7.79	7.85	—.10

Est. sales: 1,972; sales Wed. 3,050.

Total open interest Wed. 13,036 up 430 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	125.25	126.00	125.00	125.55	—0.62
May	123.00	125.00	122.25	123.79	—0.24
Jul	122.75	126.50	122.30	124.00	—0.18
Sep	123.99	126.00	122.60	125.08	—0.34
Dec	122.50	124.50	122.25	124.17	—0.03
Mar	122.00	123.00	122.00	122.00	—2.11

Est. sales: 980; sales Wed. 1,533.

Total open interest Wed. 7,848 up 42 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.29	8.45	8.28	8.44	+0.21
May	8.65	8.79	8.63	8.78	+0.20
Jul	8.88	9.04	8.87	9.03	+0.20
Sep	9.08	9.23	9.08	9.22	+0.17
Oct	9.18	9.35	9.17	9.35	+0.20
Mar	9.85	9.99	9.84	9.99	+0.18
May	10.12	10.12	10.10	10.10	.

Est. sales: 8,050; sales Wed. 3,590.

Total open interest Wed. 35,014 off 137 from Tues.

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Contact:

Jean-Paul Maroy, Commodity Consultant, 3 Rue de Provence, Paris 9e. Tel.: 770.38-40. Telex 641.111.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

MITSUI & CO., LTD.

(Mitsui Bussan Kabushiki Kaisha)

7¼% CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND DEBENTURES DUE 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Article 11 of the Indenture dated as of September 30, 1975, under which the above-designated Debentures (the "Debentures") are issued, the Company has elected to exercise its right to, and shall, redeem on MARCH 31, 1979 (the "Redemption Date") all of its outstanding Debentures at a REDEMPTION PRICE OF 106.25% of the principal amount thereof.

The redemption price will become due and payable on the Redemption Date and, upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures (in the case of coupon Debentures, together with all coupons appertaining thereto, maturing after MARCH 31, 1979), will be paid on or after the Redemption Date at the corporate trust office of The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company in New York City, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10005 or at the principal office of any of the following Paying Agents: Citibank N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London, Milan and Paris, Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg, and The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. in Brussels, Dusseldorf, Hong Kong, London, Milan and Paris. On and after the Redemption Date interest on the Debentures will cease to accrue. Interest maturing on MARCH 31, 1979 will be paid in the usual manner.

CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES INTO COMMON STOCK

The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company (par value of Yen 50 per share) or at the option of the holders into American or European Depositary Shares, as the case may be, and Receipts therefor at the conversion price (with Debentures taken at their principal amount translated into Japanese yen at the rate Yen 298 equals U.S. $1) of Yen 356.70 per share of Common Stock. Each Debentureholder who wishes to convert his Debentures should deposit his Debentures (in the case of coupon Debentures, together with all unmatured coupons) and a written notice to convert (the form of which notice is available from any of the following) with Citibank N.A. at its principal corporate trust office in New York City or with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise at its principal office in Luxembourg or with the principal office of any of the Paying Agents specified above. SINCE THE REDEMPTION DATE IS NOT A BUSINESS DAY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE AFORESAID INDENTURE SUCH CONVERSION RIGHTS WILL TERMINATE AS TO ALL DEBENTURES AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE FIRST BUSINESS DAY FOLLOWING THE REDEMPTION DATE.

So long as the market price of the Common Stock is U.S. dollar equivalent 1.273 per share or more per share, a Debentureholder would receive, upon conversion of Debentures, Common Stock having a greater market value than the cash which such holder would receive if he surrendered his Debentures for redemption.

MITSUI & CO., LTD.
By: THE BANK OF TOKYO TRUST COMPANY
as Trustee

Dated: February 9, 1979

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	152.25	156.00	152.10	155.75	+4.15
May	154.40	158.75	154.00	158.50	+4.90
Jul	156.50	160.50	156.10	160.50	+4.90
Sep	158.40	162.25	157.95	162.25	+4.65
Dec	160.00	164.00	160.00	164.40	+4.80
Mar	163.00	164.00	163.00	166.00	+4.60

Est. sales: 1,039; sales Wed. 908.

Total open interest Wed. 6,977 off 307 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	117.60	118.30	117.00	117.25	—2.25
May	120.75	120.80	119.50	119.75	—2.15
Jul	121.85	121.90	121.10	121.40	—1.60
Sep	122.35	122.75	121.90	122.40	—1.50
Nov	116.80	117.20	116.60	117.40	—1.10
Jan	111.50	111.50	110.90	111.40	—1.10
Mar	111.30	111.50	111.25	111.25	—1.25
May	111.50	111.50	111.25	111.25	.

Est. sales: 650; sales Wed. 1,081.

Total open interest Wed. 8,562 up 342 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	62.84	63.27	62.40	62.87	+0.19
May	65.05	65.55	64.75	65.11	+0.23
Jul	66.74	67.18	66.40	66.77	+0.32
Oct	65.15	65.35	64.85	65.35	+0.40
Dec	64.10	64.26	63.83	64.20	+0.45
Mar	65.00	65.50	65.00	65.25	+0.46
May	66.30	66.30	66.30	66.15	.

Est. sales: 6,250; sales Wed. 6,537.

Total open interest Wed. 35,158 up 286 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	85.90	86.50	84.50	84.70	—2.00
Apr	85.50	86.65	85.50	85.15	—1.80
May	86.20	87.20	85.30	85.60	—1.60
Jul	86.00	87.15	85.20	85.55	—1.45
Sep	85.90	86.80	85.00	85.55	—1.35
Dec	85.80	86.80	85.00	85.30	—1.20
Jan	85.60	86.35	84.80	85.10	—1.25
Mar	85.10	86.90	84.80	84.85	—1.25
May	85.10	85.70	84.50	84.60	—1.25
Jul	84.10	84.70	84.10	84.35	—1.20
Sep	84.70	85.40	84.50	84.10	—1.15

Est. sales: 9,500; sales Wed. 13,614.

Total open interest Wed. 58,267 up 273 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	742.00	751.00	737.00	718.00	—32.00
Mar	748.50	760.00	722.50	722.50	—20.00
Apr	755.00	765.00	743.00	726.30	—20.00
May	755.00	769.00	730.00	730.00	—20.00
Jul	764.00	777.00	737.60	738.50	—19.10
Sep	773.00	785.00	745.40	747.20	—18.20
Dec	784.50	796.50	757.50	759.60	—17.90
Jan	774.00	799.50	761.70	763.90	—17.80
Mar	780.00	808.90	770.00	772.30	—17.70
May	798.50	818.40	778.40	780.70	—17.70
Jul	810.50	826.90	786.90	789.20	—17.70
Sep	815.30	828.00	795.30	797.70	—17.60
Dec	825.30	825.30	808.30	810.70	.

Est. sales: 27,000; sales Wed. 14,495.

Total open interest Wed. 230,354 off 7,132 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	423.50	428.50	413.20	413.20	—10.00
Jul	424.50	429.50	414.20	414.20	—10.00
Oct	427.00	430.00	415.30	415.30	—10.00
Jan	427.50	428.00	416.80	416.80	—10.00
Apr	427.00	430.00	424.50	417.90	—10.00
Jul	430.00	430.00	435.00	418.90	—10.00

Est. sales: 4,135; sales Wed. 1,186.

Total open interest Wed. 9,549 off 34 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Feb	251.70	253.20	242.50	242.90	—11.30
Mar	254.50	254.50	245.00	245.00	—10.00
Apr	256.50	256.80	247.00	247.00	—10.00
Jun	261.50	261.50	251.50	251.50	—10.00
Aug	265.40	266.20	256.00	256.00	—10.00
Oct	269.50	270.50	260.50	260.50	—10.00
Dec	274.00	275.50	265.00	265.00	—10.00
Feb	279.00	281.00	269.60	269.60	—10.00
Apr	284.70	284.70	274.20	274.20	—10.00
Jun	289.00	290.40	283.00	278.90	—10.00
Aug	291.50	293.20	291.50	283.60	—10.00
Oct	295.09	295.20	290.00	288.40	.
Dec	302.00	302.00	293.20	293.20	—10.00

Est. sales: 32,000; sales Wed. 23,221.

Total open interest Wed. 169,942 off 160 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	80.20	80.70	80.05	80.65	+ .78
Apr	80.75	81.50	80.70	81.25	+ .62
May	80.50	81.25	80.40	81.20	+1.03
Aug	81.20	81.75	81.10	81.70	+ .75
Sep	81.10	81.50	81.00	81.50	+ .75
Oct	80.80	81.40	80.80	81.30	+ .60
Nov	82.00	82.50	81.85	82.20	+ .48
Jan	83.00	83.50	83.00	83.50	+ .80

Est. sales: 4,028; sales Wed. 2,714.

Total open interest Wed. 23,971, up 103 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	55.00	55.90	54.65	55.80	+1.10
Apr	51.50	52.62	51.30	52.10	+ .88
Jun	52.85	54.10	52.80	53.65	+ .93
Jul	53.25	54.25	53.10	53.75	+ .73
Aug	50.35	51.40	50.30	51.12	+1.07
Oct	47.90	48.60	47.77	48.45	+ .93
Dec	48.50	49.10	48.45	49.00	+ .60
Feb	48.50	48.72	48.20	48.20	+ .10
Apr	46.02	46.70	46.02	46.15	+ .13

Est. sales: 9,261; sales Wed. 6,453.

Total open interest Wed. 27,410, up 133 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	65.50	66.75	64.75	65.67	+ .30
Mar	65.50	66.55	64.70	65.20	— .25
May	65.80	67.20	65.55	66.55	+ .63
Jul	65.80	67.20	65.65	66.50	+ .35
Aug	64.30	65.35	64.10	64.52	+ .12

Est. sales: 5,830; sales Wed. 5,821.

Total open interest Wed. 10,299, up 72 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	47.75	47.75	47.60	47.75	+ .10
Mar	48.00	48.40	47.90	48.40	+ .55
Apr	48.15	48.45	48.00	48.35	+ .25
May	49.60	49.90	49.60	49.90	+ .50
Jun	52.00	52.45	52.00	52.40	+ .65
Jul	51.45	51.70	51.25	51.65	+ .40
Aug	49.00	49.20	48.95	49.20	+ .30

Sales Wed. 195.

Total open interest Wed. 947, up 55 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	56.90	57.40	56.55	57.00	+ .50
Mar	54.95	55.65	54.95	55.45	+ .45
Apr	51.70	51.90	51.70	51.90	+ .70
May	49.40	49.75	49.40	49.60	+ .45
Sep	57.10	57.55	57.10	57.55	+ .45

Est. sales: 95; sales Wed. 72.

Total open interest Wed. 999, up 8 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	234.80	237.80	232.30	237.60	+2.80
May	224.20	227.70	221.80	227.30	+3.10
Jul	217.00	221.90	216.00	221.90	+5.00
Sep	212.90	217.30	210.90	217.30	+5.00
Nov	201.80	205.50	200.00	205.50	+5.00

Est. sales: 3,013; sales Wed. 3,556.

Total open interest Wed. 8,568, off 134 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Mar	213.30	216.00	213.30	215.70	+2.30
May	212.10	216.30	211.80	215.50	+3.30
Jul	211.50	214.00	211.50	213.90	+2.40
Sep	207.80	210.50	207.80	209.90	+1.90
Nov	206.50	208.00	206.00	207.90	+1.50
Jan	.	.	.	208.50	+1.50
Mar	.	.	.	208.00	+2.00

Sales: Wed. 794.

Total open interest Wed. 4,983, up 70 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.75	90.84	90.75	90.82	+.04
Jun	90.52	90.64	90.51	90.61	+.06
Sep	90.45	90.54	90.41	90.53	+.06
Dec	90.46	90.54	90.44	90.52	+.04
Mar	90.48	90.54	90.48	90.53	+.03
Jun	90.56	90.59	90.54	90.56	—.02
Sep	90.59	90.62	90.59	90.61	.
Dec	90.60	90.62	90.59	90.61	—.02

Est. sales: 5,939; sales Wed. 6,788.

Total open interest Wed. 53,316, up 98 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 8, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.60	3.65	3.59½	3.61¾	—.00¾
May	3.40½	3.44¾	3.40½	3.42¼	—.00½
Jul	3.18½	3.21½	3.18½	3.20	—.00¼
Sep	3.22¼	3.24¾	3.22	3.22¾	—.00½
Dec	3.33¼	3.34¾	3.32¼	3.33	—.01
Mar	3.43	3.44	3.42	3.43	.

Sales Wed. 12,480.

Total open interest Wed. 39,403, up 627 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.35½	2.36¼	2.35¼	2.35¾	—.00½
May	2.45	2.45½	2.44½	2.45	—.00½
Jul	2.50¼	2.50½	2.49¾	2.50	—.00½
Sep	2.52	2.52¾	2.52	2.52	—.00½
Dec	2.55¼	2.56½	2.55¼	2.55½	—.00¾
Mar	2.62½	2.63½	2.62½	2.62¾	—.00¾

Sales Wed. 17,397.

Total open interest Wed. 140,807, up 1,236 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.38	7.44	7.26	7.32½	—.10
May	7.47	7.57½	7.40	7.47½	—.07½
Jul	7.58	7.65	7.49	7.55½	—.08
Aug	7.50	7.57	7.41	7.44	—.11¾
Sep	7.08	7.13	7.03	7.05	—.06
Nov	6.86	6.93	6.83	6.84¼	—.06
Jan	6.94	7.00	6.91½	6.92	—.06
Mar	7.03	7.08½	7.00½	7.01	—.06½

Sales Wed. 57,769.

Total open interest Wed. 132,017, up 4,212 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	195.60	196.70	192.20	193.30	—4.10
May	198.50	199.60	195.30	196.70	—2.90
Jul	200.50	201.60	197.00	197.80	—3.80
Aug	200.00	200.00	196.50	197.80	—3.00
Sep	195.00	196.00	194.00	194.70	—1.80
Oct	188.50	190.00	188.00	188.20	—2.30
Dec	188.00	189.50	187.50	188.30	—0.70
Jan	188.50	190.00	188.10	188.10	— .70
Mar	190.00	190.00	189.10	189.10	.

Sales Wed. 12,668.

Total open interest Wed. 50,402, up 924 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	27.20	27.50	27.05	27.17	— .18
May	27.30	27.60	27.06	27.22	— .21
Jul	27.25	27.55	27.05	27.22	— .15
Aug	26.90	27.25	26.75	27.00	— .03
Sep	26.00	26.25	25.75	25.98	— .12
Oct	25.05	25.40	24.75	24.95	— .20
Dec	24.75	25.10	24.40	24.52	— .33
Jan	24.85	24.95	24.37	24.38	— .27
Mar	24.70	24.85	24.35	24.35	— .30

Sales Wed. 17,761.

Total open interest Wed. 54,660, up 1,462 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.39¼	1.40	1.38¼	1.39¼	—.00½
May	1.47	1.48	1.46½	1.47	.
Jul	1.51¾	1.53¾	1.51½	1.52¾	+.00¾
Sep	1.56½	1.56¾	1.56	1.56½	+.00¾
Dec	1.61	1.61½	1.61	1.61½	+.00¾

Sales Wed. 643.

Total open interest Wed. 6,193, up 33 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	64.35	65.37	64.35	65.32	+1.40
Apr	65.00	66.25	65.00	66.25	+1.50
Jun	66.80	67.70	66.55	67.65	+1.35
Aug	65.70	66.70	65.60	66.50	+1.15
Oct	64.40	65.75	64.70	65.62	+1.07
Dec	65.65	66.97	65.45	66.90	+1.33
Jan	66.80	67.40	66.80	67.40	+1.40
Feb	67.15	67.90	67.15	67.90	+ .90
Apr	68.00	68.10	67.70	68.05	+ .65
Jun	69.00	69.35	69.00	69.35	+ .90

Est. sales: 26,487; sales Wed. 30,749.

Total open interest Wed. 97,719, up 351 from Tues.

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 8, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	963.00	965.00	963.00	964.00
3 months	979.00	980.00	973.50	974.50
Cathodes: spot	951.50	953.00	950.00	951.50
3 months	966.50	967.50	960.00	961.00
Tin: spot	7,220.00	7,240.00	7,240.00	7,260.00
3 months	7,160.00	7,170.00	7,170.00	7,175.00
Lead: spot	523.00	526.00	528.00	530.00
3 months	495.00	496.00	496.00	498.00
Zinc: spot	400.00	401.00	400.00	400.50
3 months	415.00	416.00	413.00	414.00
Silver: spot	365.10	365.30	363.60	363.90
3 months	377.00	377.20	364.80	364.90

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 8, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	104.25	101.50	103.50	103.70	101.80	101.90
May	109.25	106.50	108.70	108.75	106.95	107.00
Aug	113.30	110.90	112.80	113.00	111.00	111.05
Oct	115.75	113.60	115.65	115.75	113.55	113.60
Dec	118.50	116.10	118.00	118.35	116.05	116.15
Mar	122.75	121.00	123.25	123.40	121.00	121.10
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.75	126.40	123.50	124.00
2,806 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,745	1,716	1,742	1,743	1,698	1,700
May	1,850	1,757	1,782	1,784	1,739	1,740
Jul	1,844	1,782	1,840	1,842	1,762	1,764
Sep	1,870	1,876	1,865	1,866	1,792	1,794
Dec	1,905	1,858	1,904	1,906	1,835	1,860
Mar	1,895	1,890	1,930	1,960	1,860	1,864
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,950	1,960	1,886	1,895
4,400 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,440	1,400	1,419	1,420	1,431	1,432
May	1,320	1,294	1,315	1,316	1,308	1,309
Jul	1,270	1,241	1,266	1,267	1,253	1,254
Sep	1,220	1,193	1,215	1,217	1,199	1,207
Nov	1,175	1,155	1,175	1,178	1,158	1,160
Jan	1,145	1,125	1,142	1,144	1,125	1,128
Mar	1,105	1,100	1,112	1,115	1,095	1,100
5,042 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 8, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	850	848	851	855	+ 15
May	883	864	879	880	+ 15
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	890	900	+ 20
Aug	928	922	924	928	+ 15
Oct	955	945	952	958	+ 10
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	945	955	+ 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	980	990	+ 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,030	+ 25
567 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,452	1,426	1,432	1,439	+ 35
May	1,487	1,445	1,462	1,465	+ 40
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,455	1,500	-
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	-	+ 20
Dec	1,520	1,520	1,500	1,525	+ 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	-
158 lots					

IMM Futures
February 8, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6100	0.6112	0.6040	0.6057	—0.0103
June	0.6270	0.6240	0.6185	0.6218	—0.0103
Sept	0.6435	0.6441	0.6340	0.6395 b	—0.0085
Dec	0.6595	0.6610	0.6540 a	0.6550	—0.0085
Mar	0.6720	0.6740	0.6620 a	0.6620 a	—0.0105
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5000	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2376	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2388	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	0.5125	0.5130	0.5080	5095	—0077
June	5225	5225	5191 a	5181	—0041
Sept	5315	5315	5280	5280	—0095
Dec	5400	5405	5400	5404	—0061
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0060	2.0060	1.9920	1.9945	—0.0140
June	1.9915	1.9915	1.9775	1.9820	—0.0135
Sept	1.9780	1.9780	1.9655	1.9655	—0.0155
Dec	1.9560	1.9560	1.9540	1.9540	—0.0020
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8376	0.8380	0.8360	0.8370	—0.0021
June	0.8391	0.8391	0.8375	0.8377	—0.0026
Sept	0.8410	0.8415	0.8386	0.8395	—0.0029
Dec	0.8420	0.8430	0.8414 a	0.8414 a	—0.0089
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5469	0.5470	0.5429	0.5436	—0.0056
June	0.5575	0.5575	0.5530	0.5537	—0.0062
Sept	0.5466	0.5666	0.5620	0.5630 o	—0.0057
Dec	0.5740	0.5740	0.5714	0.5714	—0.0071
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5887	Unch.

An indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of

Roeben-Klinkerwerke

has merged with

Triangle Brick Company

The undersigned initiated and assisted in the negotiation of this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Roeben-Klinkerwerke.

WM SWORD & CO
INCORPORATED

22 Chambers Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
Telephone: (609) 924-6710 Telex: 843-369
Cable: WMSWORDCO Princeton N.J.

February 9, 1979

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 8

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
116	103	IndiM pf 12	11.		z30	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
23¾	19⅝	IndiM pf2.15	10.		15	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	20½	IndiM pf2.25	10.		2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
27¾	24	IndiGas 2.40	8.9	5	5	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
24¾	21⅛	IndiPL 2	8.9	10	49	22⅜	22	22⅜	
20	15⅞	IndiNat 1.44	8.2	5	37	17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅞	Inexco .10	.6	17	518	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅞
64¼	44¼	IngerR 3	6.1	7	147	49¼	47⅜	49¼	+1⅜
44	30⅝	IngR pf 2.35	7.3		40	32½	32	32¼	— ¼
15⅝	10½	InsrTec .50	3.4	16	7	14¾	14½	14½	
41⅞	33½	InIndSH 2.80a	7.8	5	70	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
17¼	11½	Insilco .94b	7.8	5	36	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
19½	13½	Inslic pf1.25	8.8		6	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr			17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21	13⅝	Integon .44a	2.6	7	70	16¾	15⅝	16¾	+ ¾
22⅝	18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.4		34	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
45½	34	Interco 2.20	5.9	6	17	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
28	12½	IntDiv 8.11e		6	29	26	26	26	— ⅛
29⅞	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	8.9	14	5	24⅝	24¾	24¾	
18⅝	10	IntAlum .50	4.1	7	45	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
316¼	234¾	IBM 13.76	4.6	14	779	300⅝	299½	299⅝	+1½
27⅜	19⅝	IntFlav .68	3.0	15	353	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
44⅞	26¼	IntHarv 2.30	6.3	6	112	36⅜	35½	36⅜	+ ⅞
43½	34	IntMin 2.60	6.5	6	136	39⅝	39⅝	39¾	
46¾	41⅝	IntMinr pf 4	9.5		1	42	42	42	—1
25½	17	IntMult 1.10	5.8	7	16	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
49¼	35⅛	IntPaper 2	5.0	8	252	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ½
16	8¼	IntRectf .25	2.3	6	33	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
34⅞	26⅝	IntTT 2.20	7.7	7	642	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ¼
61¼	47½	IntTT pfH 4	7.9		3	50¾	50¾	50¾	—1½
56⅜	44⅞	IntTT pfJ 4	8.4		17	47¾	47⅝	47¾	
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK 4	8.6		21	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	
61½	49⅜	IntTT pfO 5	9.3		1	54	54	54	+ ¼
41¾	32⅞	IntTT pf2.25	6.4		33	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
58⅝	47½	IntTT pf4.50	8.9		4	51	50⅝	50⅝	
23⅜	15	Intrpce 1.30	7.3	5	28	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
93	60⅝	Intrpce pf 5	7.1		1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—1¼
39¼	27	IntrpGp 1.60	4.8	7	62	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14	IntstPw 1.50	9.8	10	18	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
38¼	17	Intrway .80	3.8	4	22	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
53⅞	28⅝	IowaBf .52	1.2	6	62	43¾	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	14⅛	IowaEl 1.50	10.	8	14	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
22¼	19⅜	IowaIG 2	9.7	7	13	20¾	20½	20⅝	
28	23⅜	IowaPL 2.40	9.6	7	21	25⅛	24¾	25	
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.4	7	79	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.3		430	5⅛	5	5⅛	
32½	14	ItekCp		12	167	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ¼
37½	16¼	ItelCp .64	2.8	6	1818	23¼	22	22½	— ⅜
15⅝	13	Itel pf 1.44	10.		16	14⅛	13¾	14	
		— J—J—J —							
28¼	19⅛	JmesF 1.20	5.7	10	149	21¼	20⅝	21	
14½	6⅝	Jamswy .08b	.8	4	16	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	14⅝	Jantzen 1	5.8	5	11	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	7⅞	JapnF 1.56e	14.		336	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅜	JeffPilt 1.04	3.4	8	58	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
44	36¼	JerC pf 4	10.		z10	40	40	40	+1
122½	112	JerC pf13.50	12.		z40	113½	113½	113½	—1
26	17½	JewelC 1.44	7.0	7	39	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
6	2⅞	Jewelcor		8	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
34¾	22½	JhnMan 1.80	7.7	4	300	23½	23¼	23½	
62⅝	60	JhnMn pf wi	8.7		194	62	61¾	62	+ ¼
89	65½	JohnJn 2	2.8	14	614	72⅞	71⅜	71⅝	—1
12	4⅝	JohnEF			24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
34½	21⅛	JohnCn 1.10	4.0	7	84	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ½
39¼	28¼	JohnC pf 2	5.7		8	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn .60	4.2	7	83	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	
37½	23⅞	Jorgen 1.30	4.2	6	12	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
23⅞	17¼	Jostens .84	4.7	8	x13	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
38½	27½	JoyMfg 1.64	5.5	8	80	30⅞	29⅞	29¾	
		— K—K—K —							
87	51	KLM 1.35r	2.5	4	8	53	53	53	
29⅝	22¼	K mart .72	3.0	9	670	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	KaisrAl 1	5.6	5	304	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
76⅛	61¼	Kai 66pf4.75	6.7		1	71¼	71¼	71¼	
29⅝	14⅝	KaiCe 1.20	5.5	3	191	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅜
23⅝	16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	7.0		1	19½	19½	19½	
63½	33⅝	KaiC pf 2.50	5.3		6	47	46¼	47	+ ½
31	17⅞	KaisrSt 1.50	6.4	13	188	23¾	22¾	23⅜	+ ⅜
9¾	6½	KaneMil .28	3.6	23	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	Kaneb .70	5.1	8	305	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
29½	24	KCtyPL 2.56	9.6	8	37	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
51	43½	KCPL pf4.35	9.8		z200	44½	44½	44½	—1½
25½	21½	KCPL pf2.20	9.5		4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
26⅜	23¼	KCPL pf2.33	9.9		2	23½	23⅜	23½	
25½	17⅛	KCSoln .90	4.2	5	60	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
21	17⅜	KanGE 1.90	9.9	8	82	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
23	18⅝	KanNb 1.48b	7.5	6	37	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
22½	19	KanPLt 1.86	9.4	7	104	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
28⅜	24	KaPL pf2.32	9.4		28	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
26½	21½	KaPL pf2.23	9.3		2	24	24	24	
11	5⅝	Katyind		3	66	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28½	16⅝	Katy pf 1.46	8.0		19	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
10¾	5⅝	KaufBr .20	2.8	7	125	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅝	Kauf pf1.50	10.		4	15	15	15	— ⅛
19¼	11	Keane .40	3.0	5	17	13⅞	13½	13½	
14⅞	6¾	Keller .30b	3.5	6	29	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
25	17	Kellogg 1.20	6.7	10	79	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
23½	12⅝	Kellwd 1.12	8.3	5	x18	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ⅛
39	26	Kenmt 1.32	3.8	8	2	35	34⅞	35	
29	19	Kennct .60e	2.4	164	1720	25½	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	10.	11	27	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17¾	10⅝	KerrGls .40	3.3	5	22	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
53⅝	39⅝	KerrM 1.55	3.3	10	185	47	46⅝	47	+ ½
16½	9½	KeysCon		6	10	11½	11⅛	11½	
25⅝	16¼	KeysInt .48	2.5	11	x12	19	19	19	
38⅝	27	KiddeW 1.60	5.5	5	123	29½	28⅞	29	+ ¼
52¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4	9.0		1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
30¼	20	Kidde pr1.64	7.2		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
50¼	39⅝	KimbCl 2.60	5.8	7	30	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅜
18	11½	KingDSt .80	6.3	6	51	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	16⅛	Kirsch 1.25	6.4	5	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
29⅝	22	KnigtRd .60	2.7	10	78	22⅝	22	22½	— ⅛
25⅝	14½	Koehrin 1	5.7	5	23	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅝	Kollmr .50	2.1	10	20	24	23⅝	24	— ¼
24⅝	18⅝	Koppers 1.20	6.3	6	x36	19	18⅝	19	
54	44¼	Kopprpf 4	8.8		y20	45½	45½	45½	
12⅝	7½	Koracp .34	4.1	3	47	8¼	8	8¼	
49⅞	41⅞	Kraft 2.80	5.9	7	104	47½	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	7⅞	Kroehlr			3	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
38½	25⅞	Kroger 2.32	6.2	7	70	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Kuhlm .80a	5.6	6	25	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
14	9	Kysor .80	7.4	5	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
13¼	5⅝	LFE .10r	1.6	6	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
8½	6	LFE pf .50	8.5		1	5⅞	d 5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13½	5⅛	LTV			179	7⅜	7⅛	7½	
19	8¼	LTVA .32t	2.8		1	11⅞	11½	11½	
54	42	LTV pf 5	10.		3	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅜
9⅛	6½	LTV pf I			2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
27	21¾	LTV pf 2.60	11.		45	24⅝	24⅛	24¾	+ ¼
20¼	17⅜	LacGas 1.86	9.4	6	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	13¾	LamSe 1	5.8	9	27	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	LaneBry .90	4.9	8	145	18⅝	17⅝	18½	+1
35⅜	19⅞	Lanier .50	1.8	12	x37	28	27⅜	27⅞	+ ¾
12½	8½	LawtCh .48	3.7	17	x673	u13⅛	12½	12⅞	+ ½
24	13	LearSg .80	4.5	4	103	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
59	35⅝	LearS pf2.25	5.2		4	44⅝	43¼	43¼	—2⅜
23¼	21⅛	Leasw n1.20	5.5	7	44	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
25	19½	LeeEnt .64	2.8	12	12	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
25	16⅞	Leesona 1.16	5.5	6	7	21	20¾	21	
3⅛	1⅝	LehValley		5	19	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
29¾	19	LVIn pf 1.50	7.3		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
11⅝	9	Lehmn 1.30e	13.		67	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅛	Lennar .40	4.6	3	19	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
32¾	23¾	Lenox 1.12	4.1	8	3	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	LesFay .48	6.1	5	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	11	LevFdC			5	16	16	16	— ⅛
14¾	13⅛	LevFin .75a	5.5		4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
42⅝	27⅜	LeviStr 1.80	4.4	6	235	41½	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
26⅜	17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.8	6	185	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	— ¼
29½	23	LOF 2a	7.8	5	40	25½	24¾	25½	+ ¾
61¼	51	LOF pf 4.75	8.8		6	54	54	54	— ¼
34½	22⅜	LibrtyCp .88	2.9	7	112	30½	29⅞	30½	
5⅝	2½	LibrtyLn		4	14	3	3	3	
13¾	9½	LibtL pf1.25	13.		1	10	10	10	
38½	27	Ligget 2.50	6.9	6	x180	36⅞	35½	36¼	+ ¾
54	38⅝	LillyEli 1.80	3.7	13	911	49½	48	49	+1
43	33½	LincNt 2.40	6.4	6	10	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
8⅜	3	Lionel .12	2.5	18	87	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
28½	13⅜	Litton .58t	2.9		152	20	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
40⅝	20⅛	Litt ptc pf			6	29½	29	29	
21¼	17¾	Litton pf 2	9.9		5	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	13	Lockhd		6	266	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ½
34¾	18⅝	Loclite .36	1.4	11	9	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
55¼	33½	Loews 1.20	2.7	5	29	45	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
15½	9½	LomFn .80	7.6	7	23	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
20½	14½	LomM 1.85e	11.	9	26	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	17¼	LnStar 1.40	6.5	5	30	21¾	21½	21½	
19¾	17	LILCo 1.70	9.6	7	131	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
91⅝	77	LIL pfJ 8.12	10.		z20	81	81	81	— ¼
27¾	24¾	LIL pfO2.47	9.6		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
34	21⅞	LongDr .64	2.4	13	24	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
39¼	20⅛	LoralCp 1	3.7	9	50	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
25⅞	19½	LaLand 1.28	5.2	9	431	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ¼
24⅛	13⅜	LaPac .60b	2.9	7	x135	20¾	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
24¼	20¾	LouvGs 2	9.5	10	18	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
19¾	10¼	Lowenst .60	4.1	8	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
49¾	34½	Lubrzl 1.60	3.5	12	43	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	
18½	13⅛	LuckyS .84b	5.6	9	44	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	7	Ludlow .50	3.3	14	708	u15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
19	14⅛	Lukens .96	6.5	6	60	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	8¾	LynCSys .40	2.2	18	57	17⅞	16⅝	17⅞	+1¼
		— M—M—M —							
40	24⅝	MACOM .40	1.1	17	14	37⅝	37½	37¾	+ ¼
46⅞	31⅜	MCA 1.20	2.8	8	134	43⅝	42¾	43¼	+ ½
14¼	8	MEI .40	2.9	9	446	14¼	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	14⅝	MGIC .72	3.7	7	98	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½
21⅞	11⅜	MacAF .80b	4.8	7	30	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ¾
14	8¼	MacDn .40	4.3	5	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
15	6¾	Macke .48	5.4	5	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅛	8⅛	Macmill .72	6.5	6	93	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
45⅞	33	Macy 1.65	5.0	5	187	33	33	33	
15⅝	11¾	MdsFd 1.29e	9.6		108	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅝	MagicCf .60	6.4	5	117	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
32¾	23	MalonH .96	3.2	11	31	30¼	30	30	— ¼
13⅜	7⅜	Manhin .30	3.0	4	13	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ¼
14¼	4½	ManhLf .30	4.3	10	43	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
40½	28¼	MfrHan 2.28	7.1	6	148	32¼	32	32⅛	— ¼
38⅜	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	5.1	8	337	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	+ ½
36⅛	16⅜	MaratM .80	2.2	9	1595	u36½	34¼	36½	+1
58⅞	39⅞	MaratO 2.40	4.2	9	305	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	+ ¾
28⅜	17½	Maremt 1	4.8	7	96	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	MarMid .80	5.2	8	57	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
17¾	11⅞	MarionL .64	4.4	10	84	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	9⅞	MarkCtl .36	2.9	14	67	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
35¼	22½	Marley 1	4.0	7	34	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
16⅞	10⅝	Marriot .16	1.3	9	1439	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	51½	MrshM 3.20	5.1	13	27	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ ¾
34	15½	MrshF 1.24	7.4	9	117	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
34⅞	22⅞	MartM 1.80	5.9	6	45	30¾	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅝
14	9	MaryK .48	4.5	9	54	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ¼
26¾	19⅝	Md Cup .56	2.8	7	47	20	19½	19⅞	+ ½
26	15⅝	Masco .52	2.7	9	242	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
27½	14⅞	Masonit .80	3.3	8	211	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅛	MasM 1.34e	9.7	10	22	14	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅜	8	MassyF			90	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17¾	15⅛	MasCp 1.68	10.		3	16½	16⅜	16½	
11¾	10⅛	MasInc 1.08	9.6		38	11½	11¼	11¼	
42¾	24⅛	MatsuE .39e	1.1	9	5	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¾
13⅛	6½	Mattel .15e	2.0	7	265	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
9¼	3½	Mattel wt			57	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅜	20¾	MayDS 1.28	5.3	6	61	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	18½	MayerO 1	4.3	13	11	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
5⅞	3⅛	MaysJW		4	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
29¼	22½	Maytg 1.60a	6.8	9	50	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ¼
31½	20⅝	McDermt 1	4.7	5	298	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
35¾	25¾	McDr pf2.20	8.1		254	27¼	27	27	— ¼
32⅛	28¼	McDr pf2.60	8.6		5	30¼	30¼	30¼	
60½	41½	McDnld .36	.9	11	1214	41⅝	d41	41	— ¾
40½	22¾	McDonD .75	2.4	7	488	30⅞	29⅞	30¾	+1
30⅜	20	McDonh 1.20	4.5	5	4	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.3	6	29	25	24⅝	24¾	
34	17⅜	McGrH 1.28	4.4	11	1986	29	27	29	+ ⅜
55	29	MGH pf1.20	2.6		4	46	46	46	—1½
26½	17¾	McIntyr			z2330	25½	23⅞	25½	+2½
22⅞	12	McLean .64	5.1	5	26	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
13	8¼	McLout		6	32	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
15¼	9¾	McMorO .10	.7	39	215	15	13⅞	14⅞	+1
15¾	10	McNeil .80	6.3	6	16	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	16¾	Mead 1.60	6.3	5	207	26	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	16¾	Measrx .50	1.4	14	58	36⅞	35⅛	36⅝	+1⅛
17½	13¾	Mednco .40	2.7	9	30	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
40⅝	17	Medtrn .48	1.4	13	49	33½	33	33½	+ ⅝
33⅞	24½	Melville 1.40	5.2	8	36	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
60¾	25½	Memorex		5	160	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ⅜
37	29⅞	MercStr 1a	3.0	5	11	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	
32⅝	24¾	MerTx 1.48	5.3	6	8	27¾	27¾	27¾	
71⅛	47⅝	Merck 1.90	2.8	17	695	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	+ ¾
24¾	13¼	MerrLy .88	5.3	8	541	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
39⅝	26⅛	MesaPet .48	1.3	14	1065	37¾	36½	37⅜	+1¼
16⅝	13¼	Mesab 1.47e	9.4	24	150	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
25¼	17½	Mesta .60e	3.1	34	8	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
24¼	20¼	MGM .60	2.9	9	232	21¼	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
71	35⅛	Metrm 2.20	4.2	8	72	52¼	50¾	52	+ ¾
91½	79	MtE pfF8.12	9.8		z50	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
16	12½	MchGs 1.30b	8.8	8	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
29½	25½	MhWl pf2.67	9.9		2	27	27	27	
26	23⅜	MhWl pf2.12	8.6		25	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
19	16⅝	MdCTel 1.40	8.0	7	14	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+ [illegible]
17⅝	14¼	MidSUt 1.52	9.7	6	409	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ [illegible]
3	1	MidlndM			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅜	14	MidRos 1.10	6.3	6	30	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ [illegible]
30½	19½	MillerW .90	3.4	12	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ [illegible]
25⅝	12½	MiltBrd .80	3.4	7	25	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— [illegible]
16⅝	11½	MilRoy .30	2.0	10	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23½	19	MinnGs 1.84	8.7	7	33	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— [illegible]
66	43	MMM 2	3.3	12	719	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	+ [illegible]
21⅞	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.6	6	243	20½	20⅛	20¼	
14⅛	10	MirroAl .96	8.8	9	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
39⅞	20⅛	MisnIns .68	2.1	8	324	33¼	32	33	+ [illegible]
59½	40½	MPacC 2.80	5.9	5	341	47¾	46¼	47¼	+ [illegible]
16	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.5	12	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ [illegible]
26½	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— [illegible]
73⅞	58⅛	Mobil 4.80	6.9	7	672	69⅞	68⅞	69⅝	+1
4⅞	2⅛	MobileH		11.	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	12	MdMer .20	1.6	6	311	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— [illegible]
15¼	10⅛	Mohasco .90	8.3	6	18	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta		12	235	10⅛	10¼	10½	
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR 1.20	8.1		4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
35¾	22	Monrh 1.84	5.9	5	76	31⅜	30	31⅜	+1
28⅛	13¼	Monogr .52	2.0	6	54	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	— [illegible]
60¼	44⅛	Monsan 3.20	6.7	6	592	47¾	47⅛	47½	— [illegible]
18¼	15¾	MntDU 1.50	8.9	7	23	17	16¾	16⅞	
24½	19½	MonPw 2.04	9.6	8	213	21⅜	21	21⅛	— [illegible]
22¼	18⅝	MonSt 1.80a	8.8		9	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ [illegible]
10⅛	7½	MONY .92e	12.	9	72	8⅛	7⅞	8	
39¾	27	MooreM 1	3.2	7	81	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	— [illegible]
52	39⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.6	7	195	45⅛	44⅝	45	— [illegible]
30	18¾	MorKnu 1	5.3	4	47	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— [illegible]
20⅛	13	MorseSh .66	4.4	6	18	15	14⅞	14⅞	— [illegible]
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm		6	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ [illegible]
34⅞	23½	MorNor 1.28	4.4	9	10	29	28⅞	28⅞	— [illegible]
54⅞	35	Motrola 1.20	3.2	10	498	38	37⅛	38	+ [illegible]
40½	27	MtFuel 2.20	7.2	9	44	30⅝	30¼	30½	
27⅞	24⅛	MtSTel 2.08	7.8	8	4	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ [illegible]
13½	5¾	Munford			29	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ [illegible]
8	4	Munfd pf.40	6.4		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18⅝	11⅛	MurphC 1.28	9.5	8	7	13½	13¼	13½	+ [illegible]
57½	32⅝	MurpOil .80	1.9	11	x31	42	41	42	+1
25½	14	MurryO 1	6.0	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ [illegible]
15	12¾	MutOm 1.32	9.9		13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— [illegible]
15¼	7½	MyersL .40	4.1	7	47	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— [illegible]
		— N—N—N —							
22⅞	12¾	NCH .64	4.5	8	33	14¾	14¼	14⅜	
70½	39⅞	NCR 1.60	2.5	9	358	64⅝	64¼	64¼	+ [illegible]
25¼	15⅞	NLInd 1.20	5.7	8	575	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ [illegible]
27⅞	20¼	NLT 1	4.7	6	150	21½	21¼	21½	+ [illegible]
10½	5⅝	NVF 1.27t	12.	6	253	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
28½	23⅛	Nabisco 1.50	6.3	8	74	24⅜	24	24	
32⅝	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.6	15	76	29⅝	29	29¼	+ [illegible]
33¼	12¼	Narco .48	2.5	13	16	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ [illegible]
38	19⅞	Nashua 1.30	5.5	5	13	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— [illegible]
40¼	13	NatAirl .50	1.3	18	456	37⅞	36⅝	37⅜	+1
33	19⅞	NAvio 2.13e	8.4		50	25⅛	25	25¼	+ [illegible]
22⅞	13½	NatCan .72	3.9	11	x7	18½	18⅛	18½	
39½	25	NCan pf1.50	4.5		x1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— [illegible]
18¾	9	NtCtyL .60	5.6	7	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— [illegible]
31¾	26⅛	NtDetr 1.88	6.2	5	25	30⅝	30	30⅛	— [illegible]
23½	18	NatDist 1.80	9.1	6	344	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ [illegible]
28	23⅜	NatFG 2.38	9.3	6	28	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— [illegible]
22⅞	15	NatGyp 1.32	7.9	5	74	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ [illegible]
8¼	7⅝	NtLibty .24	3.0	6	70	8⅛	8	8	
27	15⅝	NMdCr .56	2.6	11	81	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ [illegible]
31¾	16¾	NMedE .75	3.4	9	173	22	21⅝	22	+ [illegible]
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv .56	4.1	20	53	13½	13	13½	+ [illegible]
38½	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.8	9	32	17⅛	17	17⅛	
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic		9	1063	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ [illegible]
17⅞	12½	NSvcInd 1.08	6.8	6	61	16⅛	16	16	
23⅞	14½	NStand 1.24	7.5	6	73	16½	15⅞	16½	+1
35⅝	28⅝	NatlSH 2.50	8.0	5	190	31½	31	31⅛	— [illegible]
6¼	3⅝	NatTea		6	3	4½	4½	4½	
52⅞	33⅝	Natom 2.10	4.7	5	200	44⅞	43⅝	44⅝	+1
35	23⅛	Natm pf1.60	5.4		54	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+1
24½	20⅛	NevPw 2	9.5	8	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— [illegible]
18⅞	15	NevP pf1.60	10.		z500	15⅝	15½	15½	— [illegible]
24½	21	NevP pf2.30	10.		z80	22	22	22	— [illegible]
24⅝	21	NEngEl 2.10	9.2	7	23	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— [illegible]
17½	15	NEngGE 1.52	9.8	6	62	15⅝	15½	15½	— [illegible]
46	27	NENucl .40	1.1	16	11	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— [illegible]
29¾	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76	10.		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
36	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.0	8	28	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— [illegible]
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 1.68	9.5	7	42	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— [illegible]
30	21¼	Newhall .66	2.5	10	1	26	26	26	+ [illegible]
25⅝	15½	Newmt .80	3.2	20	375	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— [illegible]
81	66	Newt pf4.50	5.6		1	80	80	80	+1
12⅝	6½	Newprk		8	192	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ [illegible]
15½	13⅝	NiaMP 1.44	9.6	8	226	15	14⅞	15	
38½	33	NiaMpf 3.40	10.		z30	33	33	33	—1
43	36½	NiaMpf 3.90	10.		z30	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ [illegible]
46	39	NiaMpf 4.10	10.		z50	40	39½	39½	—1
54¾	46	NiaMpf 4.85	10.		z20	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
110	101½	NiMpf 10.60	10.		z200	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ [illegible]
12¼	9¼	NiagSh 1.01e	10.		19	10	9⅞	9⅞	
31⅜	26⅛	Nicor 2.40	8.2	6	47	29⅝	29	29¼	+ [illegible]
27⅞	20¾	NorfWn 1.84	7.7	7	77	24⅛	23⅞	24	
26⅜	19¼	Norlin 1.60	8.4	4	x13	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	
27	19⅞	Norris 1.40	6.1	5	24	23	23	23	
24½	14⅞	NACoal .56	2.6	8	52	22	21⅜	21⅝	+ [illegible]
5	2⅞	NoAMtg			41	3	3	3	— [illegible]
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl 1.50	5.6	5	62	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	+ [illegible]
11⅞	4½	NoCAir .20	3.1	4	x143	6⅝	6½	6½	
7½	15-16	NoCAir wt			47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	9	NoestUt 1.02	11.	7	472	9⅛	9½	9½	— [illegible]
16¾	10	NCoISL .70	5.1	4	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— [illegible]
18⅞	15¼	NIndPS 1.50	9.4	10	107	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ [illegible]
41¾	32¼	NorNGs 2.60	7.3	6	74	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	+ [illegible]
27¾	23¾	NoSTPw 2.16	8.9	7	52	24⅛	24	24⅛	— [illegible]
117	104	NSP pf10.36	9.8		z10	106	106	106	
85	77	NSPw pf 7	9.1		z300	76¾	d76¾	76¾	—2
38½	23	NorTel .80	2.3	10	381	35⅜	35⅛	35½	+ [illegible]
6½	3½	Nthgate			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ [illegible]
49⅞	21⅜	Nortrp 1.60	4.6	6	106	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+ [illegible]
37⅛	22¾	NwstAirl .75	2.8	8	297	27⅛	27	27⅛	— [illegible]
28¾	23⅞	NwtBcp 1.36	4.8	7	22	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ [illegible]
35⅜	25⅝	NwtEnr 2.40	7.9	6	31	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ [illegible]
35	23	NwtInd 1.75	6.4	6	659	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+ [illegible]
46½	28½	NwInd wt			3	32⅝	31½	31½	— [illegible]
27⅝	24	NwtP pf2.50	10.		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— [illegible]
26⅝	24	NwtP pf2.36	9.3		2	25½	25½	25½	
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	9.8	9	9	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ [illegible]
38¾	25¼	NwStW 1.40	4.4	7	26	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— [illegible]
27¾	25	Norton 1.15	4.5	7	29	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	— [illegible]
21⅜	15½	NorSim .92b	5.8	6	288	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ [illegible]
48	35½	NortS pf1.60	4.5		9	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— [illegible]
36¼	25¼	Nucor .36	1.1	7	112	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	+ [illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 8, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9995	4.002	108.00 *	47.02 *	0.2388	—	6.852 *	119.99 *	38.98 *
Brussels (c)	29.06	58.48	15.768	6.8575	3.487 *	14.596	—	17.507	5.69
Frankfurt	1.8457	3.71	—	43.54 *	2.214 x	92.63 *	6.341 *	111.00 *	36.10 *
London(z)	2.0095	—	3.7085	8.49	1,670.50	4.0025	58.45	3.341	10.27
Milan	832.95	1,677.95	452.29	196.89	—	418.95	28.68	502.05	163.29
Paris	4.25	8.523	229.76 *	—	5.083 x	212.82 *	14.579 *	255.30 *	83.00 *
Zurich	1.67	3.3522	90.2604 *	39.36035 *	0.20035	83.61665 *	5.75175 *	—	32.63105 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.114 ; Escudo: 47.055 ; Israeli £. 19.175 ; Peseta: 69.045 ; Schilling: 13.505 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3435 ; Yen: 196.975 ; Norw. Krone: 5.073 ; Fin Mark: 3.9475 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.58 ; Hong Kong $: 4.799 ; Singapore $. 2.163 ; Canadian $: 83.725 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	96¼	97¼
Australia 8¼-83	94¾	95¼
Australia 8¾-91	94⅝	95¼
Australia 8¼-92	89¾	90⅝
B Tokyo 7⅝-84	90¼	91¼
Barclays 8½-92	91	92
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90¼	91¼
Bell Can 7⅝-87	89½	90¼
BFCE 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Brazil 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Brit Gas 9-81	97½	98½
BrokenHill 8-85	91¼	92¼
Cnc Berm. 8¼-84	94	95
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	92	93
Charbonag 8¾-81	96	97
CityInvest 8¾-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	88¼	89¼
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¾	93¾
EEC 8¼-82	95	96
EEC 7¾-84	91	92
ECS 8¾-81	97½	98½
ECS 8¾-97	91	92
EIB 8¼-83	94	95
EIB 8-84	92¾	93¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
EMI 9¼-89	94¼	95¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	98	99
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	93¼	94¼
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98¼	99½
ICI 8¾-87	91½	92½
ISE Cnda 9-82	97½	98½
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95¾	96¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	93½	94½
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	95½	96½
Michelin 9¾-86	98	99
Midid Intl 8¾-86	95	96
Montreal 9½-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	90⅛	91¼
NatWest 9-86	96⅜	97⅜
NBrunswick 9-83	97¼	98¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98¾	99¾
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	91	92
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99¾	100¾
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	90¼	91¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96½	97½
QuebProv 9-83	96¾	97¾
Ralston 7½-87	92¼	93¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90¾	91¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Singer 8¾-82	94¼	95¼
Stind 8⅝-88	97¾	98¾
Sweden 8¼-87	92¼	93¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¾	94¾
TMoy 7⅜-87	88¾	89¾
Textron 7⅞-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95¼	96¼
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
UnOil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Utah 8-87	97¼	98¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	72	74
Carnation 4-88	72½	74½
Chevron 5-88	143½	145½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Bll. 6¾-93	90	92
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119	121
Cumm Int 6¼-86	87½	89½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	81½	83½
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	89½	91½
Ford 5-88	81	83
GenElec 4¼-87	81	83
GenFoods 4¾-87	92½	94½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	73	75
GulWestn 5-86	84	86
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
ICI 6¾-97	87	88
INA 6-97	90	92
ISE 6¾-89	87	89
ITT 4¾-97	76	78
Jusco 6-92	127	128
Komatsu 7¼-90	152½	153½
Mitsui 7¼-90	116¼	117¼
MorganJP 4¼-87	91½	93½
Nabisco 5¾-88	98	100
OwensIll 4½-87	96	98
PenneyJC 4½-87	75½	77½
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4¾-83	144	146
Revlon 4¾-87	123	125
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb 4¼-87	79½	81½
Texaco 4¾-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	88	90
Tyco 8½-88	98½	100½
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¾-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	100½	102½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	88	90
Beecham 6¾-92	102	103
Boots 6¾-93	89	90
Borden 6¾-91	95½	97½
Borden 5-92	87	89

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100)

	Med.	Long.
Thursday	95.50	89.40
Previous	95.64	89.71

CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE

C.C.C.E. - $ US 50,000,000 - 1978/1998
Floating rate - unconditionally guaranteed by the Republic of France

This is to inform debenture holders of the above loan that the interest rate applicable to the six-month period ending August 5, 1979, has been fixed at 11⅝%.

Coupon N° 2 will be payable as of August 6, 1979, at the price of US$57.51 representing the 11⅝% interest calculated on the basis of 182/360, covering the period February 5, 1979 to August 5, 1979 inclusive.

The Financial Agent
CREDIT LYONNAIS - LUXEMBOURG.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
February 8, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gulf Oil	858,200	23¾	+ ⅛
SlRegis Pap	229,000	30⅛	— ⅜
Boeing	217,500	71⅝	+ ½
Contl Group	212,800	26½	+ ½
Clorox Co	200,800	10⅞	+ ⅛
McGrw Hill	198,600	29	+ ⅜
Citicorp	198,500	22⅞	— ¼
AbbtLab	189,900	31⅝	— ⅜
Exxon	186,000	50	+ ¼
Itel Corp	181,800	22½	— ⅜
Comw Edis	179,000	26½	
Colon Penn	177,800	22½	—4
Kennecott	172,000	24⅝	+ ¼
Wolver WW	171,500	13	+ ⅛
SearsRoeb	170,700	20½	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	23.42	31.94
Advanced	865	314
Volume Up (in millions)	14.65	5.37
Declined	521	1,185
Volume Down (in millions)	5.59	20.02
Unchanged	441	357
Total Issues	1,827	1,858
New highs	13	18
New lows	15	22

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	815.66	823.02	812.89	818.87	+2.86
20 Trn	206.37	208.17	204.91	206.71	+0.15
15 Utl	103.28	103.65	102.88	103.25	—0.17
65 Stk	276.64	278.84	275.42	277.35	+0.51

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	98.11	96.82	97.65	+0.49
Industrials	109.33	107.88	108.81	+0.58
Utilities	50.84	50.25	50.58	+0.10
Finance	11.31	11.15	11.27	+0.06
Transp.	12.95	12.76	12.88	+0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.76	54.51	54.74	+0.27
Industrials	59.95	59.74	59.95	+0.36
Transp.	41.89	41.67	41.89	+0.18
Utilities	39.09	39.01	39.06	+0.04
Finance	55.99	55.82	55.99	+0.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
February 7	134,170	253,670	1,318
February 6	130,121	273,185	1,400
February 5	145,471	304,787	1,496
February 2	127,174	259,021	578
February 1	122,887	294,732	905

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	186,800	18⅛	+ ¾
ResrIntlA	109,800	37⅞	+ ⅝
Syntex Corp	106,500	35⅛	+ ⅛
Tubos Mex	68,800	16⅛	+2⅛
Nortek Inc	68,400	9¼	—1½
TexIntAir	68,000	11⅞	+1¼
Husky Oil	50,900	38¾	+1¼
AmInt Pict	48,500	8¾	+1⅛
LoewsTh wt	46,600	16	— ⅛
Compoind n	40,700	9½	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.74	3.03
Advanced	320	175
Volume Up (in millions)	1.82	0.76
Declined	228	412
Volume Down (in millions)	0.54	1.82
Unchanged	239	241
Total Issues	797	828
New highs	N.A.	4
New lows	N.A.	8

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
158.74	156.97	158.74	+1.75

European Gold Markets
February 8, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	[illegible]
London	254.00	250.50	[illegible]
Zurich	250.375	250.50	[illegible]
Paris (12.5 kilo)	250.00	250.15	[illegible]

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High
Amsterdam (1)	90.20	90.50	100.80
Brussels (2)	113.37	113.66	119.79
Frankfurt (3)	152.43	151.83	164.46
London 30	448.90	455.20	535.50
London 500 (4)	237.86	240.05	265.03
Milan (5)	73.00	72.36	82.52
Paris (6)	118.18	117.94	127.35
Sydney (7)	588.46	584.89	588.46
Tokyo (8)	453.40	454.49	462.97
Tokyo (9)	6,100.70	6,106.04	6,212.78
Zurich (10)	332.40	332.10	342.00

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiano Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange
February 8, 1979

	Price Yen	
Asahi Glass	355	Matsu E. Wks.
Canon	484	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.
Dai Nip. Print	553	Mitsubi Corp.
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	670	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	269	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	484	Sharp
C. Itoh	260	Sony Corp
Japan Air L.	2,950	Sumitomo Bank
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,170	Taisho Marine
Kao Soap	620	Takeda
Kirin Brewery	457	Teijin
Komatsu	361	Tokyo Marine
Kubota	281	Toray
Matsu El. Ind.	685	Toyota

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—13

Am Stores, Bank Ramo, Carlisle, Cyprus Min, Engelh Min, Harcourt, LawterCh, Ludlow Cp, MaratM, Phelps Dod, Quanex, Ticor, Wolver WW

NEW LOWS—15

BeatF 3.38pf, Colon Penn, Contl Group, Dennys Inc, FedExpress, LFECp pfA, McDonald, Norlin Corp, NoSPw 7pf, PacNw Tel, PSInd, SoRy pf, Tranen, WisEl, XTRA wt

IMF Auctions More Gold

WASHINGTON, FEB. 8 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund sold 529,200 ounces of gold at its monthly auction yesterday at an average price of $252.53 an ounce. In the competitive-bidding phase of the sale, the IMF sold 470,000 ounces at prices ranging from $252.47 To $252.77 an ounce. In addition, 59,200 ounces were sold noncompetitively to a developing nation at the average price.

هكذا من الاصل

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 8

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— O—O—O —								
24⅝	16½	OKC	1.20	5.2	9	x28	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	14⅜	Oakind			20	133	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
19½	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	7.1	9	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
26¾	14⅝	OcciPet	1.25	6.9	32	1237	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅝	OcciPet wt				326	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
64⅝	48⅝	OcciP pf3.60		6.2		4	57¾	56¾	57¾	— ⅛
62½	48⅛	OcciP pf 4		7.4		1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	—1⅝
27	22	OcciP pf2.50		11.		4	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
24⅜	19⅛	OcciP pf2.30		11.		3	21½	21½	21½	
35¼	22⅝	Ogden	1.80	6.3	5	40	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	
19¾	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	14	158	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
50	41	OhEd pf4.40		10.		z20	42½	42½	42½	
99	99½	OhE pf10.48		10.		z1950	104	103½	103¾	+ ½
87¼	75	OhP pf 8.04		11.		z100	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅝
126	113½	OhP pfA 14		12.		z240	117¾	117	117¾	+1¾
123	114	OhP pfF 14		12.		z90	116½	116	116½	+ ¾
87¼	73½	OhP pfD7.76		10.		z20	75	75	75	—2
18⅝	16⅝	OkloGE	1.60	9.4	9	178	17½	17	17	— ⅜
24⅛	18	OkloNG	1.60	7.8	5	11	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅝	Olin	.88	5.0	7	174	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	Omark	1.12	3.9	5	5	28¾	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.2	7	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
16¾	14⅝	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
18⅝	4⅝	Orange	.20	2.9	4	31	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
9¼	7⅝	OrionC	.30	3.5	7	91	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅞	OutMar	1.40	8.0	5	28	17½	17¼	17½	
23⅝	18⅝	OutletCo	1	4.7	5	46	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.7	5	18	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
29	20¾	OverSh	.50b	2.2	5	43	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.7	6	119	25¾	25½	25⅝	
24⅝	17⅝	OwenIll	1.16	5.9	5	873	19½	18⅝	19½	+1
76	68	OwnIl pf4.75		7.4		5	64½	64½	64½	+ ¾
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin	.68	7.2	5	x1	9½	9½	9½	
		— P—Q —								
19⅛	15½	PHH Gp	.64	4.0	9	59	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	PNBMI	.82e	8.5	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31½	23⅝	PPG	1.84	6.9	6	75	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	8⅝	PSA			7	120	17½	16¾	16¾	—1
13⅝	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		22	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	21¾	PacGE	2.32	9.4	8	463	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅝	PacLig	2	9.6	7	91	21	20⅞	20⅞	
57⅝	33⅝	PacLm	2.20	5.0	13	x14	44	43⅝	43⅞	
21½	17¼	PNwTel	1.52	8.7	6	33	17¾	d17½	17½	— ¼
7-32	⅛	PNwTel rt				412	⅛	d3-32	3-32	—1-32
54⅝	30¼	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	78	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.3	8	114	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
17	14	PacTT	1.40	9.3	8	81	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
14¼	10	PacTin	.80	5.9	5	30	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
13⅝	6⅛	PaineW	.44	5.6	4	24	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
17	12¾	PalW pf1.30		9.5		4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.7	5	x41	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅝	Pamida	.12	2.8	10	27	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
18⅝	4⅞	PanAm			3	1264	6½	6⅜	6½	
48	36⅝	PanEP	2.80	6.3	7	19	44¾	44½	44¾	
22⅛	14⅝	Paprcft	1.14b	6.3	7	18	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
17⅛	10⅝	Pargas	1.08	8.5	11	x21	13	12⅞	12¾	
21⅜	18⅝	ParkDr	.24	1.3	6	482	19	18¼	19	+ ⅝
30⅝	20⅝	ParHan	1.10	4.2	8	43	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞	+ ⅝
29⅛	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.2	9	8	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	7	PatPtl			27	122	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ½
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.50	2.8	9	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
29⅝	20	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	148	21½	20⅝	21½	+ ½
12⅝	5½	Pengo				73	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ¼
19¾	13⅝	PenCen				478	17¾	17	17½	— ¼
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				94	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¾	PenDix				11	3⅜	3¾	3¾	
43¾	29⅝	Penney	1.76	5.6	7	368	31¾	31⅛	31½	+ ⅜
64	51½	PaCo pf4.62		8.3		1	56	56	56	+ ½
23¾	19	PaPL	1.92	9.4	7	106	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
52½	44	PaPL pf4.50		9.6		z230	46⅞	46	46⅞	+1
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60		9.8		z50	88	88	88	+1
95½	80	PaPL pf8.40		10.		z100	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ¾
87⅝	99	PaPL pf9.24		9.1		z200	102	102	102	+1
127	112½	PaPL pf 13		11.		z10	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+1¾
42½	31½	Penwlt	2.20	6.8	7	22	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
26½	20½	Penw pf1.60		7.7		2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	Pennzol	2	6.0	10	972	34	32⅝	33½	+1¼
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.2	7	14	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
37⅝	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.6	7	29	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	
33⅝	23¼	PepsiCo	1	4.1	10	585	24¾	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¾
31	17	PerkinE	.52	1.8	14	183	28⅞	28⅛	28½	— ¼
17¾	8⅛	Pertec			7	188	10	9½	10	+ ½
49⅝	32⅝	Petrie	1.20a	3.1	12	9	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	27	Petrolan	1.04	3.2	8	28	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	12.		15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75		8.6		8	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
39	25½	Pfizer	1.20	3.9	10	317	30⅝	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅝
27¾	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.1	35	993	u28⅜	27¾	28	+ ⅜
19¾	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	10	116	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
49	39	PhilE pf4.30		10.		z10	42½	42½	42½	+1
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40		10.		z100	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
49	42½	PhilE pf4.68		10.		z70	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ¾
116⅝	91½	PhilE pf9.50		10.		z10	92	92	92	
28⅜	17	PhilaSub	.96	4.2	7	19	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
71⅝	56	PhilMr	2.05	3.0	10	346	67½	67	67⅝	+ ¼
8½	3⅝	Philind	.28	6.1	5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	27½	PhilPet	1.20	3.8	7	504	31½	31	31½	+ ⅜
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.8	4	76	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ¼
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.5	3	225	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.1	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	5	Pier 1	.20	2.0	6	41	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
37⅝	33½	Plisbry	1.52	4.4	8	135	35	34⅝	34½	— ½
31½	24½	Pioner	1.76	5.8	8	112	30⅝	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	11¼	PionrEl			9	2	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
28⅝	18⅜	PitneyB	1.20	4.9	8	139	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	19⅝	PittFrg	.80a	3.9	8	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
25	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.2	28	908	19¾	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
10⅝	3⅝	PlanRsc			8	102	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	10⅝	Plantrn	.12	.6	14	54	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	6⅛	Playboy	.12	.7	26	297	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
31½	16	Pneuma	1	4.2	11	51	24⅝	23¾	24	+ ½
13⅝	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.6	9	173	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
60¾	23½	Polaroid	1	2.0	14	910	49⅝	48⅜	49⅝	+ ¾
30½	13½	Pndrosa	.30	1.7	6	71	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ½
36	18½	PopeTal	1.16	4.4	5	76	26½	26¼	26¼	
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.0	8	9	16	15¾	16	
80¼	73⅛	Portr pf5.50		7.5		z1000	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
20⅝	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.5	9	63	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
111½	99¾	PoG pf11.50		11.		z120	103½	102¼	103½	+ ½
39¼	23⅝	Potltch	1.16	3.6	8	42	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ½
15¾	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.6	8	91	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50		9.5		z140	47¼	47¼	47¼	+1
47	39	PotEl pf4.04		9.7		z250	42½	41⅝	41½	
26¼	15½	Premier	.64	2.6	13	16	25	24½	25	+ ½
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	316	30¾	29½	30⅛	+ ¾
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.6	13	295	82⅝	82¼	82½	
16¼	8½	ProdRsh	.50	3.6	9	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
26¾	18⅝	Proler			37	18	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.6	10	137	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	21⅞	PSCol pf2.10		9.5		53	22½	22	22	— ¼
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.4	9	83	26	25½	25¾	
109½	101	PSIn pf 9.44		9.2		z100	102½	102½	102½	— ½
103½	93½	PSInd pf8.38		9.0		z8000	93	d92	93	— ⅛
22½	18⅝	PSvNH	2.12	10.	6	69	20¾	20	20¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	9.0	7	135	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.12	9.9	7	211	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
25½	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17		9.5		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
27¾	25	PSEG pf2.43		9.7		2	25	25	25	— ¼
92⅝	80	PSEG pf7.80		9.3		z60	83½	83½	83½	— ½
87⅝	76	PSEG pf7.40		9.3		100	80	80	80	— ⅝
107	97	PSEG pf9.62		9.4		z8230	102⅝	98½	102⅝	+5⅝
10⅝	5⅛	Publick				22	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Pueblo			4	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅜	4⅛	PR Cem			3	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.1	8	62	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.9	6	39	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
20½	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.4	7	34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2¼	PurInFo			6	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30¾	19⅝	Purolr	1.28	5.0	8	4	25½	25½	25½	
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	5.0	7	184	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO	.88	6.2	10	x513	14¼	14	14⅛	
21⅜	18¾	Quanex	1	4.4	7	75	u23	21⅞	22½	+1¾
12½	4⅛	Questor	.20	3.1	8	11	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
33⅛	23	RCA	1.40	5.4	7	365	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
44	37	RCApf	3.50	8.7		z20	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
74	58½	RCA pf	4	6.7		1	60	60	60	+ ½
17½	9¼	RTE	.60	5.5	5	18	11⅛	11	11	
20	9	RLC	.56	3.9	5	x35	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	4.8	8	433	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17	4	Ramad	.12e	1.1	31	611	11	10½	10½	+ ⅜
20¾	16¼	Ranco	.76	4.6	7	34	16¾	16½	16⅝	
16¾	5⅛	RapAm	.40e	2.6	3	20	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
40¾	24½	Raybt	1.63b	5.1	6	22	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
27¼	14¾	Raymndin	1	6.6	4	50	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
58¾	30¼	Raythn	1.60	3.5	10	277	46	45½	46	+ ⅜
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat	1	5.0	6	162	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
21½	12¼	RitRef	1.93	12.	8	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
7⅛	3½	Redman	.03e	.6	4	352	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.3	4	22	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
16⅝	10¼	ReichCn	.74	6.6	9	14	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
41	27⅝	ReinEl	1.50	4.6	8	125	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅜
39⅝	25⅝	ReinGp	1.60b	4.3	4	x351	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ⅜
27⅝	23½	RelG pf2.60		10		x308	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ½
28¾	25	Relin pf2.68		10.		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
23½	11¼	RepCp	.32e	1.8	4	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
3	1⅜	RepMtg				65	2⅛	2	2⅛	
27¼	21½	RepStl	1.80a	7.1	4	38	25½	25¼	25⅜	
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.8	6	37	21	20¾	21	
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	1.9	11	464	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅜
26¾	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75		7.9		31	22½	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝
31½	17⅝	RevcoD	.64	2.8	10	134	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	Revere			5	166	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
59	37⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.6	13	546	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ½
20½	11⅝	Rexham	.60	3.4	9	84	18	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.96	5.3	6	x20	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ¼
65	53⅝	Revnln	3.80	6.6	7	216	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝	+ ⅜
49⅛	48⅝	Revln pf wi				661	48¾	48⅝	48¾	
39¾	24½	ReyMtl	1.80	5.1	6	117	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ¼
25¼	15¼	RichCo	1.20	6.3	4	4	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
31	19⅞	RchMer	1.06	4.8	8	82	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
22¼	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.6	6	4	17½	17½	17½	
35¼	20⅝	RioGran	.90	3.3	6	61	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf .80		5.5		23	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.42	2.2	7	102	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.6	6	23	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ½
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.70	6.2	7	5	27½	27⅛	27½	
12⅝	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	6	45	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
19½	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.3	7	43	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	9.0	7	78	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
15¼	10⅝	Rockowr	1	8.5	5	80	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ¼
38⅝	29⅝	Rockwl	2.40	6.4	7	97	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
34½	26¼	Rklnt pf1.35		4.1		1	33	33	33	— ½
40¼	28⅝	RohmH	1.52	4.3	8	19	35¾	35½	35½	
19⅞	6⅝	Rohrind			6	45	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23	14¾	Rollins	.60	3.5	8	50	17½	17	17	— ⅜
59⅝	25½	Rolm			30	145	56⅛	55	56	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Ronson				15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅞	10¼	Roper	.90	8.6	4	x20	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
21½	13	Rorer	.76	4.9	11	265	15¾	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
23	15	Rosario	.50a	2.4	13	174	21¾	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.10	.5	10	x32	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.3	8	19	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
65½	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.7	6	94	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	10	56	24	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
13⅝	9⅜	RussTog	.88	8.5	8	20	10½	10¼	10⅜	
23¼	14⅝	RyanH	1	6.3	7	45	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
30⅜	13¼	RyderS	.80	3.5	7	280	23¼	22½	23	+ ⅜
		— S—S—S —								
10⅝	5½	SCA	.351	4.2	13	609	8½	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15⅝	SCM	1.10	6.2	4	42	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
23⅝	6⅛	SPSTec	.50	3.1	7	25	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.5	24	211	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
13	6⅞	Safadin	.32	3.2	10	50	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	8	207	42⅛	41¾	41⅞	— ⅜
16⅞	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.3	5	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	21¼	SJoMn	1.30	4.7	14	133	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
14	12½	SlJoLP	1.26	9.9	7	10	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	— ⅛
43⅜	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.8	5	4	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅛
12½	10	SPaul	1e	9.3		25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.0	8	7290	30¼	30	30⅛	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.2	5	4	6½	6⅛	6½	
21¼	9¾	Sambos	.40	4.0	7	472	10⅛	9⅞	10	
16¾	14½	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	114	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
16½	9	SJuanR	1.05t	6.9	21	118	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅜
23¼	12½	Sanders	.40	2.4	8	96	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.8	5	100	32½	32¼	32¼	
40½	22⅛	SFeInt	.60	2.3	10	290	26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
19⅝	13	SalWel	.72	4.8	7	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
7½	4	SaulRE				18	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3¼	SavASIp			17	70	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
15	6¾	SavOnD	.36	3.8	7	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	10⅛	SavEIP	1	8.9	4	14	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
13⅝	11½	SavE pf1.28		11.		2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24¾	11⅝	Savin	.50	3.5	4	105	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			8	69	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer				6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	26⅛	SchrPlo	1.24	4.2	8	471	29½	28½	29⅜	+ ⅝
16¾	9⅛	Schlitz	.40	3.6	39	308	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
101	64⅝	Schlmb	1.40	1.5	17	443	95	94	94½	+ ⅜
21⅜	18	SCOA	.80	4.2	8	39	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¾
7	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.8		29	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	
36⅛	22	ScolFel	1.60	6.4	6	x20	25½	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	15½	ScottF	.64	3.6	7	52	17⅞	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	12⅞	ScottP	.84	4.9	7	884	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.7	8	77	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.7	6	158	18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅛	Scudder			15	55	8	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅜	8⅛	Scud pf .81e		9.4		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46		11.		4	13⅝	13½	13½	
36⅜	16⅞	SeaCont	.42	1.9	6	176	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.4	6	177	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
15½	5⅞	SeabWA	.40b	3.1	5	521	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
31½	23	Seafst	.96	3.9	7	83	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
30⅝	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	4.0	11	325	28	27¼	28	+ ½
17½	9⅜	Seagry	.27e	1.8	8	6	14¾	14½	14¾	
29¼	14⅝	SealPw	1.10	5.1	7	97	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.3		165	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
28⅞	19¾	Sears	1.12a	5.5	8	1707	20¾	20½	20½	
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			6	204	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
48¼	27¼	Sedco	.64	2.3	7	160	28⅝	28	28	— ¼
15⅝	11⅝	SeloLt	1.20b	9.5	6	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.8	5	58	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅜	Shaksp	.48	5.9	6	20	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
28¾	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.2	5	51	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
34½	16⅝	Shapell	.15	.6	3	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
17½	5⅛	ShearH	.40	4.0	3	70	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
37⅝	28½	ShellOil	2	6.4	6	245	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
49	37¾	ShellT	1.33e	2.7	10	3	49	48¾	49	
14⅛	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.8	4	108	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ½
21¾	14¾	ShelG pf1.35		8.4		1	16	16	16	
31⅛	19⅝	Shrwin				117	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
58	44	Shrw pf 4.40		9.0		z70	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.1	7	26	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
27⅝	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.4	6	187	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.5	7	13	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
21⅛	8⅜	SimPrec	.24	1.4	13	51	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.0	11	259	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.7	4	208	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50		10.		3	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
30⅞	20⅛	Skaggs	.80	3.2	9	38	25¼	25	25¼	— ¼
29	11¾	SkilCp	.40e	1.4	9	14	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.4	8	70	11	10⅞	10⅞	
24⅛	14⅛	SmithA	1.40	7.9	3	10	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
50½	30½	Smithlnt	.92	2.1	8	203	43½	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
102½	46⅜	Smikln	2.40	2.7	17	785	90½	88½	90⅛	+3
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.0	4	1	16	16	16	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.4	7	x2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
44⅝	27¾	SnapOn	1.28	3.2	13	133	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
9¼	7	SonyCp	.15e	1.9	13	105	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
63½	44⅛	SooLin	4.60e	7.7	7	6	59½	59½	59½	— ½
21½	19½	SooLin wi				6	20½	20	20	— ⅜
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr				19	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.7	8	115	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
20¾	17	SoJerIn	1.68	8.9	8	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
45⅝	20⅝	Souldwn	.60	1.5	7	x42	39	38⅝	39	
15⅝	9⅜	SoetBk	.60	4.8	6	32	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27	22⅝	SoCalE	2.48	9.3	8	320	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	633	14	13⅞	13⅞	
20⅝	17¼	SoInGE		8.4	6	20	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
38⅜	28⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.7	6	86	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.7	6	6	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.8	6	109	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.7	6	x104	48¼	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	29⅛	SoRy pf wi2.60		9.0	2	29	d29	29	— ⅛	
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	8.6	6	11	20¾	20⅝	20½	+ ⅜
34¾	22¼	Soulnd	.72b	2.7	9	64	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
55½	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	2.0	14	76	52⅝	50¼	50½	+ ⅜
30½	15⅝	SwAir	.28	1.1	5	34	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
29⅜	23⅝	SwtBsh	1.24	5.0	7	23	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
17	8⅛	SwFore	.30	1.9	5	829	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
32½	20	SwFl pf1.50		5.0		63	30	28⅝	30	+1
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.4	8	x142	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	12½	SparIF	.40	2.5	7	15	16	16	16	
15½	8⅞	Sparton	.60	5.0	11	11	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅛	SpeclPh			15	51	22⅛	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.8	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	32⅝	SprryR	1.32	2.9	8	415	45¾	45	45⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.8	8	14	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
27	19⅛	SquarD	1.50	6.6	8	29	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	22	Squibb	1.08	3.6	12	657	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅜	StaRite	.70	5.7	6	7	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
23	16½	Staley	1	5.2	15	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.5	9	x68	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
35	21⅛	StBPnl	.56	2.6	9	67	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
20½	11⅜	StdMotA	.64	4.1	8	x2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
48⅛	36⅜	StOilCl	2.80	6.3	7	1051	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
58⅛	44	StOInd	3	5.4	8	714	56	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	28⅞	StOilOh	.58	1.9	11	310	46⅛	45	45¾	+ ¼
12¼	6	StPacCp	.50b	6.2	4	11	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.1	7	21	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.6	7	60	23¾	23⅛	23½	+ ½
29⅜	22⅜	Starret	1.32	4.7	7	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅛	StMutInv			22	30	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	StaMSe	1.05	9.7		46	11	10⅞	10⅞	
49¼	35¼	StaufCh	2	5.0	7	131	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅜
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.1	8	12	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
19⅛	12⅝	SterlDg	.77	4.8	10	567	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.7	10	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.50	2.1	10	122	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
18⅞	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	7	18	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	27½	StewWa	2.10	7.1	6	46	29½	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
31½	17⅜	StokVC	1.32	4.7	9	43	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1		8.7		z100	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
54⅛	42⅛	StoneW	2.75r	5.9	9	55	46¾	46⅜	46⅝	+ ¼
26⅝	10½	StonCon	.60	2.5	18	114	24⅜	23½	24¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	13	StopShp	1.10	6.9	4	17	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	17⅞	StorTec			15	315	33½	32¼	33⅜	+ ⅜
35⅝	22⅛	StorerB	1.30	4.0	9	35	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
17¾	12½	StrldRit	1	7.3	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	27⅝	StuWar	1.25	4.4	5	198	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.9	14	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.6	6	22	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
32	19⅛	SunChm	.60	2.3	5	16	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ⅛
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.5	14	148	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo	2.80	6.4	6	112	43⅝	42⅜	43½	+ ⅞
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25		5.0		7	44¾	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.3	7	501	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	19	Sunstr	.80	3.5	8	272	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
14	9	SunsM	.20a	1.6	24	23	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.2	9	80	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
337	241	SuprOil	2.80	.9	35	35	315	310	315	+6
16½	9⅛	SupmkG	.42	3.5	5	60	12	12	12	
31	19⅝	Suprn pf1.30		4.7		1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
13⅛	5	Supscp				7	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅜	SutroM	.90e	9.6	9	11	9½	9⅝	9⅜	
29⅝	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.2	7	19	22⅜	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	4.9	9	x336	19⅞	18¼	19¾	+2
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	8	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.8	12	53	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
42⅝	29⅝	TRW	1.80	5.2	7	117	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
92¾	68¼	TRW pf4.40		5.8		12	76⅝	76	76	— ⅝
81	62	TRW pr4.50		6.7		3	67	66	67	+ ½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.9	7	x58	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅜
5	1⅞	Talcott				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Talley	1	9.1	7	29	11⅛	11	11	
15⅛	11⅛	Talley pf 1		8.6		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅛	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.5	7	39	17⅝	17¼	17½	
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			8	563	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	
30⅞	12½	Tandyctf			10	54	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	7¾	Tappan	.28	2.6	10	26	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.4		76	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
15½	7⅝	Tchncolr	.60	7.3	8	15	11½	11⅜	11½	
14⅞	7⅞	Technicn			10	546	11⅝	11	11½	+ ½
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.3	14	178	49	48⅜	49	+ ½
10½	6	Telecor			7	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
126⅝	67	Teledn	.14t	8.0	6	415	115	113½	114¼	+1½
14⅞	8¼	Telermt			19	229	13⅛	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
9¼	3	Telex			9	1334	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
34½	28¼	Tennco	2.20	7.4	7	433	30	29¾	29⅞	
17⅞	6¾	Tesoro			5	71	8¾	8½	8¾	
25⅜	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16		9.6		22	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	Texaco	2	8.2	7	1390	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
41¾	35	TexCm	1.40	3.8	8	58	37	36¼	37	+ ¼
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.9	7	176	39	38¾	39	+ ¾
27¾	25⅝	TxET pf2.40		9.2		1	26	26	26	
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87		10.		14	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.9	7	430	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
21	16	Texind	.60	3.1	5	118	19⅛	18	19⅛	+ ⅞
92½	61⅜	Texinst	2	2.5	13	169	80¼	79½	80	+ ¼
11⅛	5⅝	Texint			17	352	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	9	394	35	34⅝	34¾	
57	39⅛	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	6	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	7.8	8	544	19¾	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	Texsgll	1.20	5.0	18	494	24	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
44⅝	35¼	Texgil pf	3	7.0		60	42⅞	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
13½	2⅛	Texfl Ind			9	89	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
35	22⅛	Textron	1.80	6.9	6	243	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.4		9	28¼	28¼	28¼	
31½	20¼	Textr pf1.40		6.1		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
39⅝	24	Thiokol	1.30	4.2	7	40	31⅛	30¾	30¾	
48¾	33⅝	ThmBet	1.32	3.2	13	30	41⅝	40⅝	41	+1
14⅞	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.3	5	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.9	5	7	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Thrifty	.52	3.8	12	60	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
29	17¾	Ticor	1.28	4.1	8	524	u31	30½	31	+ ⅝
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.7	8	23	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	15⅝	TigerInt	.60	2.7	6	257	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	33¾	TimeIn	1.50	3.9	7	205	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅞
38½	27¾	TimI pfA1.57		5.4		1	29	29	29	+ ½
32⅞	28	TimI pfB1.57		5.6		10	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
35¼	22⅛	TimesM	1.20	3.9	7	369	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	41	Timkn	3	5.6	7	139	53¾	53⅛	53⅝	
9	5	TobinP				1	7	7	7	
34½	12¾	ToddSh			7	7	24	23¾	24	+ ½
18½	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	3.8	8	74	16⅛	15¾	16	
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	10.	8	49	22½	22	22	— ½
25	20⅛	TolEd pf2.21		10.		x10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp	.48	4.7		30	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	TootRol	.40b	3.6	7	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅝	17⅞	ToroCo	.60	2.7	11	111	22½	20¾	22½	+1½
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor	.40	2.1	7	55	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	19¼	Trane n			7	22	19⅝	d19	19⅝	— ⅛
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.2	6	42	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	11⅛	TWC			3	889	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅜
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		2	19½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	TWC pf 1.90		12.		36	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅞	Transm	1	6.0	5	414	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.6		11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
24⅛	16⅝	Transco	1.10	4.6	10	383	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
12⅝	7½	Transcn	.60	5.4	7	14	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
79	73½	TrGP pf6.65		8.5		z120	78	78	78	—1
104¾	97½	TrG pf10.32		10.		z30	99	99	99	— ¼
98	91½	TrGP pf8.64		9.1		z40	95	95	95	— ¼
18¼	11¾	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	38	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅜
29⅛	21	Tranwy	1.60	7.6	5	14	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	25½	Travlrs	2.08	6.0	4	163	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
20⅝	17½	TriCon	2.07e	12.		64	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	TriSoM			7	59	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	Triaind	.10r	1.1		5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
24¼	14⅞	TriaPc	.72	4.4	6	x87	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+1⅛
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.16	2.1	7	x7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
25	15½	Trinlvin	1	4.9	6	40	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG	1.42	8.9	8	123	16	15⅝	16	
40¼	21⅝	TCFox	1.20a	3.5	5	157	34⅝	33	34	+1
24½	15⅝	TwinDs	1	4.9	7	9	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
23¾	13½	TycoLab	.80	4.6	3	56	17⅝	17	17¼	
19¼	13½	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	13	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
34¾	17	Tymshr			15	450	32½	30⅛	32½	+2¼
		— U—U—U —								
45¾	19⅛	UAL	.80	3.1	2	x1403	26¼	25⅝	25¾	— ⅜
27⅛	16⅝	UGI	1.56	8.7	7	1	18	18	18	
22⅛	14	UMC	1.20	8.4	6	85	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
2⅞	1⅛	UMET Tr				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	1.9	6	543	21⅝	20¾	20⅞	—1⅜
32¼	17	UVind	1	3.2	6	509	32	31¼	31⅝	— ⅜
89	60¼	UVln pf5.50		6.2		10	89	88½	88½	+ ½
74½	41¾	UVln pf1.26		1.7		x8	74½	73	73	— ⅜
14⅞	9⅛	Unarco	.76	7.5	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
30	12⅞	UnBnco	.92	3.4	10	1218	29½	24⅞	26⅞	—2⅝
51⅛	36½	UCamp	2.42	5.0	9	138	47⅝	46½	47⅝	+1¼
43¼	33⅞	UnCarb	2.80	7.8	6	592	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
11¼	6½	UnCmrce	.20	2.2	11	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24t	5.1	8	32	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
15¾	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	149	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
49½	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50		9.9		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
71	62	UnEl pf6.40		10.		z10	63	63	63	
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13		10.		45	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
29¾	25¼	UnEl pf2.72		10.		63	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
87⅞	75	UnEl pfH 8		10.		20	78	78	78	
58½	46½	UnOCal	2.40	4.2	7	1414	57	55½	57	+1⅛
60¼	40⅛	UPacC	2.30	4.2	10	76	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Uniroyal				315	6¾	6½	6⅝	
85	42	Unrycl pf 8		13.		z1000	61⅞	61¼	61¼	
15½	6⅝	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	11	UBrd pf1.20		10.		8	12	12	12	
38¾	29⅝	UEnRs	2.08	5.5	5	181	37½	36⅝	37½	+ ¾
26⅞	13⅞	UFinCal	1.13	5.1	5	x17	22⅝	22	22⅛	
23⅛	13⅝	UnGrty	.12	.6	8	100	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
28⅛	22⅛	Ullium	2.56	10.	8	9	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
24⅝	19	Ullu pf2.20		11.		z100	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
22	12½	Unitind	.85b	5.7	5	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	Unitinn	.22	1.9	5	63	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.0	5	7	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	UnPkMn				94	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
22¼	14	UnRelo	.72	3.6	5	20	20½	20	20	— ½
16¾	14⅝	USFoS	1.58e	10.		15	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
37¼	29	USFld	2	6.3	4	86	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
33½	21	USGyps	1.80	6.7	4	28	27	27	27	
13⅛	6¼	UShom	.52	5.5	3	258	9½	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	USind	.64	7.5	5	x212	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
20⅛	12⅝	USLease	.52	3.7	5	x10	14	14	14	+ ¼
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe	1.32	6.2	5	23	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	+ ½
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.8		555	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
37	27	USTobc	1.84	5.3	12	65	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅜
52½	33½	UnTech	2.20	5.9	7	550	37½	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅞
140½	101¾	UTch pf7.32		6.9		1	106	106	106	— ½
70¼	49½	UTch pf3.87		7.4		14	52	52	52	
35	17⅝	UniTel	1.44	7.4	7	80	19⅝	19½	19½	
29½	26⅛	UniTl pf1.50		5.2		16	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
24¾	21⅝	UniT 2pf1.50		6.2		2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
20⅝	10⅝	Unitrod	.20	1.0	11	194	19⅞	18¾	19¾	+1
9¼	6⅛	Univar	.56	7.9	7	100	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
22	18	UnivFd	.96	5.0	8	17	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
24	15⅛	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	7	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
56	32⅛	Upjohn	1.52	3.4	11	59	44⅜	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
25	16	USLIFE	.64	3.0	7	356	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	9⅛	UslifeF	.96a	9.7		21	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.0	10	197	19½	19⅝	19½	
32⅝	27½	UtPL pf2.80		9.6		3	29¼	29	29½	+ ¼
24½	20¾	UtPL pf2.04		9.2		14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	8.1	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.3	7	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅛	Valleyln	.40	7.0	18	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	16	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
21¾	11⅛	Varlan	.40	2.5	58	330	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.7	4	28	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
20¼	16⅛	Veeco			7	19	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	4	Vendo				1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Venice				56	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14¾	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		21	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
29⅝	17⅛	Viacom	.25	.9	14	40	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅛
15¾	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.3	8	1105	14⅝	14½	14¼	
99½	86	VaEP pf8.84		9.8		z100	90	90	90	+ ½
99¾	90	VaEP pf8.60		9.1		z60	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
105¾	96	VaEP pf9.75		9.8		z210	99¾	98½	99¾	
30⅝	27	VaEP pf2.90		10.		2	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
81	70¼	VaEP pf7.20		9.9		z160	73¾	72¾	72¾	—1
84½	71¾	VaEP pf7.45		10.		z100	74¾	74½	74½	—1¼
16	7⅝	Vornado			56	164	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
16	8¼	Vulclnc	.68	5.6	5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
37¼	23	VulcnM	1.60	5.2	7	2	31	31	31	
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.8	12	14	33⅞	33½	33¾	+ ½
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.4	6	18	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ¾
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.4	8	42	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf2.20		4.8		4	45½	45½	45½	
7	3½	WachRtv				31	4⅝	4	4	+ ⅛
29⅜	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	13	45	23¾	23	23¼	+ ⅝
30½	17¼	Walgrn	1.40	5.3	7	19	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
38	27	WlkrA	1.60a	4.5	8	13	35⅝	35⅝	35½	+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	5	23¾	23	23¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.20b	5.7	4	8	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.9	5	63	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.1		z260	11	11	11	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.6		1	28½	28½	28½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17⅜	7	WardFd			9	317	11½	10⅝	11½	+1⅛
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	30	10½	10	10	— ½
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	7.2	6	17	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
57½	30⅝	WrnCom	1	2.2	8	57	45⅞	44½	45⅝	+1⅜
113	62½	WrnC pf1.25		1.4		2	91	90	90	—3
33½	22⅞	WarnrL	1.20	5.0	9	414	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.4	10	8	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	19¾	WshNat	1.20	5.1	6	9	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
39¼	30¼	WasN pf2.50		7.4		5	34	34	34	
37⅝	20¾	WashStl	1.40	3.8	10	77	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.0	7	24	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
31⅝	18½	WasteM	.50	1.7	12	348	29½	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.2	12	12	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
7½	4¾	WayGos	.48	8.6	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅞	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.8	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.1	11	267	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
40⅝	26¼	WeisMkt	1.20	3.2	9	5	37¼	37	37¼	
33¼	24⅝	WellsF	1.40	5.1	5	125	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.5	9	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.7	5	17	32⅝	31⅜	32⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8¾	WstctT	.72	7.2	8	16	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.7	3	160	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
37	23¼	WAir pf	2	8.1		14	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ½
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.4	6	55	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.7	8	103	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ½
40⅝	21½	WPacln	1	2.6	5	30	39¼	38¾	39	— ⅛
24¾	15	WnPubl	.88	3.6	14	59	24⅝	24½	24½	
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	9.0	6	75	15½	15⅝	15½	+ ¼
52	42	WnUn pf4.60		10.		3	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
58	47	WnUn pf4.90		10.		1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
12⅛	9¾	WUn dpf1.18		11.		19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅝	21	WUTI pf2.56		11.		15	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.5	6	612	17⅝	17¼	17½	
54½	42	Wsto pf3.80		8.9		z10	42½	42½	42½	
30¼	23½	Wstvac	1.32	5.0	7	68	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
24¾	15⅝	Weybro	1.08	6.1	5	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
31¾	20⅝	Weyerhr	1	3.5	9	305	29⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80		6.8		5	41	41	41	— ¼
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	4.2	8	235	29	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	32	WheelF pf	2	6.1		8	33¼	32½	32¾	+ ¾
16½	8¼	WheelPit			4	42	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
58⅝	40½	WhelPit pf6		12.		z100	48¼	48¼	48¼	
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.7	6	274	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¾	WhitC	1.30	6.3	5	62	20¾	20½	20¾	
44	39¾	WhitC pfA 3		7.5		1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				155	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18¾	7⅛	Whittak	.50	4.0	6	175	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.3	5	90	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	5.5	8	26	8	8	8	
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.8	16	796	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	97	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
31¼	28⅝	WinDx	1.44	4.7	10	27	31	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			36	107	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
12⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	10.	12	27	10⅛	9⅞	10	
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.7	7	24	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
106	97½	WisE pf8.90		9.2		z50	97¼	d97¼	97¼	— ¾
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.4	7	7	20½	20⅜	20½	
21⅛	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.0	9	25	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	8.5	7	25	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅝	Witco	1.20	5.7	5	33	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
17½	10	WittrR	.80	7.1	5	24	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅞	WolvrW	.30	2.3	10	1715	u13	11⅞	13	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Wometc	.60	4.1	8	24	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
30⅞	15⅝	WoodPt	.40	1.4	13	278	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.1	5	112	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20		7.7		1	28⅝	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir			48	16	7½	7¼	7¼	
77½	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	x41	65¾	64⅝	65	— ¾
19⅞	8⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.5	6	x16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅞	Wylain	.80	6.3	6	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.4	5	48	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7½	2	Wyly				91	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2.40	4.2	10	333	57⅝	57	57⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	23	XTRA	1.04	3.1	3	52	33⅝	32¾	33¼	
17	17	XTRA wi				5	16¾	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.1	7	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅝	ZaleCp	1	6.2	7	16	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
17	12¼	ZaleptA	.80	6.3		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.4	15	153	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	8½	ZayreCp			4	259	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.3	32	307	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.80	5.4	6	63	15	14¾	14⅞	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. l—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without worrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

To manage money matters for a forest products giant like Weyerhaeuser, a man must be as growth-minded as his company.

His banker must be the same.



Edmond van Wijngaarden, Director Treasurer's Department-Europe, Weyerhaeuser Company.

Jean-François Noel, Chemical banker.
Photographed with Weyerhaeuser purpose-built forest products vessel, Antwerp.

As a recognized leader in modern forest management, Weyerhaeuser has rightfully earned its reputation as the "tree-growing company," and in the process has grown into an international organization with decided financial strengths.

One of those strengths, internationally, is Chemical Bank and Chemical bankers.

For instance, to service Weyerhaeuser customers in Europe and the Middle East, Weyerhaeuser's European Treasurer's Department and Chemical Bank Brussels have built up an international collection program. It has the flexibility needed to accommodate a wide range of customer requests.

Weyerhaeuser Director Treasurer's Department-Europe, Edmond van Wijngaarden and Chemical banker, Jean-François Noel, improve on this tailor-made system continuously.

Every day, a variety of forest products leaves the West Coast of the USA and Canada for delivery anywhere from Antwerp to Alexandria. And Noël helps smooth the way for the Weyerhaeuser customers' everchanging multi-million dollar credit arrangements.

Noël is only part of the customer-banker relationship. Another part is William H. Adams, head of Chemical Bank's San Francisco regional headquarters. As a main link with Weyerhaeuser's Treasurer William C. Stivers, Adams coordinates all groups in the bank as they relate to the company and has helped Stivers with foreign exchange, domestic and international collection, importing and financing arrangements; he has helped establish on-line communication through ChemLink, Chemical's financial management system, as well as computer-to-computer transmission of lock box information.

Whether the team is Stivers and Adams in the United States, or van Wijngaarden and Noël in Europe, they'll tell you that mutual understanding and respect are what make the relationship prosper. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical bankers. And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

The difference in money is people. CHEMICAL BANK

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AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 8

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13¾	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.6	7	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.5	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12	6⅝	APS	.36	3.9	7	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
2¾	1⅜	ATI				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17¾	7	AVC				31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.3	10	11	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
7⅝	3¼	AZL			45	48	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	+ ⅜
5⅞	4	AZL pf	.48	9.6		10	5	5	5	
17¼	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.9	12	x4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
5	2⅝	Action				10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	ActonCp	.24b	2.5	7	x45	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
15¼	6¾	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	12	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.1	18	85	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			5	12	1⅜	1¾	1¾	
18⅜	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.3	5	2	13	13	13	
7⅞	2¼	Aeronca			12	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
7½	5⅝	AffiCap	.10e	1.7	6	24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
8	5¼	AffilHsp	.24	4.3	7	x1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23¾	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.9	9	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	
8	3⅜	AlskAir	.20r	3.9	3	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.8	6	10	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	2	AllegA wtO				5	3⅜	3½	3½	
1⅞	⅛	AllegA wtN				41	¼	3-16	¼	
8	5¼	AllianT	.36e	4.8	10	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				194	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11⅞	4½	AlmySt	.20a	2.8	6	16	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Alphaln	.10e	1.4	9	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Altamil	.32e	3.1	4	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp			25	13	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8¾	5⅝	Altec pf				7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	3.1	6	19	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	.9	15	395	43⅝	42	43¼	+1
14¾	3⅜	AmAgro			10	126	14¾	13⅞	14¾	+ ½
40½	14½	AmBrd wt				9	30	30	30	+ ½
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.36	4.2	6	4	8½	8½	8½	
10	8¼	AContrl	.52a	5.5	7	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
11⅜	7	AGarPd	.34	4.4	5	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
13⅛	4⅝	AlnlPlct				485	8¾	7¼	8¾	+1⅛
3¾	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	3.0	3	17	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	6.0	5	16	8	8	8	
10⅝	6½	AMzeB	.48	5.7	5	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
46⅛	29½	AmMfg			7	5	36	36	36	— ¼
14⅛	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.6	12	46	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
24¼	7⅝	AMotln	.30	2.6	7	16	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
30½	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	8.0	9	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅝	APrecs	.40	4.2	7	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.7	3	6	5⅞	6		
18¾	12¾	AmSeat	.40	2.9	11	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
15¼	7½	AmTec	.50a	5.3	4	2	9½	9½	9½	
17¾	6⅞	AngloC	.18e	1.3	8	106	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
13¾	6	Anken	.44	4.6	6	43	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
7⅜	6½	Anthony	.40	5.8	4	30	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
17½	8½	AplDla	.16	1.5	9	10	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
14⅞	4¾	ApldDev			19	51	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
20⅞	13½	AqultCa	.39	2.1	9	48	19	18½	18⅞	— ¼
10⅝	7	Armin	.12	1.4	6	66	9	8¾	8¾	
10¼	6	ArrowA	.20	2.1	6	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
13⅝	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	2.0	4	29	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			4	10	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.9		36	15¾	14⅞	15¾	+ ¾
1⅞	¾	AskinSvc				10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	6½	Astrex			7	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				2	1	1	1	+1-16
3¼	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.5	108	295	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	AtlasCp wt				10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.7	13	15	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
4⅞	2	AutoTrn				77	2	2	2	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	AutmRad				7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.30	5.9	5	29	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
25	17	Avondl	1.20	7.1	6	3	17⅛	d16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
19¼	7⅝	Aydin			9	43	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
2⅜	11-16	BRT				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	2¼	BTU			13	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	13	4	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
20¾	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.6		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	7	Banlstr	.40	4.4	39	45	9⅛	8⅞	9	
2½	1¼	Barclay				4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	26	17	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
11	3¾	BarnesE			13	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.1	30	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	7	BarryR	.20b	.9	13	x84	21⅜	19¾	21⅛	+ ⅞
9⅞	4	BarthS			10	11	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	BaruchF			29	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick			10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	10¼	BnlSt A	.40	2.2	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
20¾	10½	BnlSt B	.40	2.2	6	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
5	2½	BergEnt			3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17½	13⅜	BrgB pf	1.15	7.4		4	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
8½	1¾	BernzO				2	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	1¾	Berven				20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅛	3⅝	Beverly			11	56	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	40	10¼	10	10	
9	8¼	BigVSp	n.24	2.8	6	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
28	16⅞	BinkMf	1b	5.4	6	37	20	18½	18½	—1⅝
25½	8⅝	Blount	.48	2.4	6	8	20	20	20	
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp				9	5	5	5	
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.8		29	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
20½	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.5	23	175	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
9	2⅝	Bowmar			34	24	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
24	11⅝	Bowne	.48b	2.6	7	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
13⅝	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.5	7	35	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Branch	.20	5.9	7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22⅛	7	Braniff wt				22	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
17	13	Brascan	1a	6.3	3	95	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
38¾	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	8	6	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ¾
14⅞	3⅝	BreezeCp			17	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17¾	10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.8	7	19	16	15½	16	+ ½
2¼	1¼	BrodySe				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.5	11	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅛	1	BrownCo wt				4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
35½	20	BrnFA	.96	2.9	11	8	33	32¾	33	
36½	20½	BrnFB	.96	2.9	11	15	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ¼
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.4		10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	8⅞	Buell	.50	3.6	6	15	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Bulldex			4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3¾	1⅞	Burgess				71	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	5.8	9	45	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	1.3	34	25	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
14⅞	3⅝	CDI			5	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅝	CHB	.57t	4.9	12	47	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ½
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	40	4⅛	4	4⅛	
19¼	10⅛	CRS	.30	2.8	17	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
18⅛	11⅛	CSE	1.20	6.8	8	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
21⅛	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.4	6	15	20½	19¾	20½	+1
7½	2⅞	CagleA			6	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
22⅜	13	Caldor	.40	2.3	7	49	17¾	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
13⅜	2⅞	Calcomp			11	20	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	CalLife	.10e	2.1	14	23	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
24⅞	19	CalLf pf	2.50	12.		3	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
9¾	8⅝	CalLf pf	1.10	13.		6	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
41¾	23⅜	CalPtC	1.60a	5.1	5	16	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
22⅝	9⅝	Camco	.20	1.1	9	3	18	18	18	— ¼
17⅞	17½	Camco wd				18	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
6⅜	3	CaChbA				27	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CdnHomO			20	157	10⅛	9½	10	+ ½
8⅞	4⅛	CdnMarc	.30	4.1	8	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
19⅞	10⅛	CdnMerr			13	23	14½	14	14½	+ ⅝
22⅛	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.1	11	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅜
65½	46	CdnSupO			9	73	62½	62	62½	+ ¼
6⅛	3	Caresso			10	25	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
32⅜	24⅛	Carnat	1.20a	4.7	8	156	25⅝	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
14½	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	8.1	5	3	u14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
12	4¼	CarrolDv			11	25	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅜	CasFd	1.60a	8.0		12	20⅝	20	20	
15½	6⅛	Cavitrn			32	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	CelluCft			5	13	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.6	5	209	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	CertifCp			8	23	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Certron				9	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	6¼	ChadMl	.60	8.7	6	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1¾	ChampHo				140	2	2	2	
7⅝	6⅝	ChrtM pf	.75	11.		4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	20½	ChiRv	1.60a	5.2	14	51	u30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ¼
26⅞	15⅛	ChiefDev	1e	3.9	21	76	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	6⅝	ChildWld			9	10	9½	9	9½	+ ½
12⅞	6¾	ChitnCp	.28	3.8	5	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18¾	12	CircleK	1	6.7	8	13	15	15	15	
16⅛	7	Citation	.56	5.4	6	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	25	CitBkNJ	1.80	7.2	5	2	25	25	25	
12½	10⅝	CityGas	.92	8.2	5	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
9⅝	6⅝	Clarmt	.05e	.6		10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	ClarkC	.15e	3.8	6	1	4	4	4	
11⅝	5⅛	Clarostat			8	12	10½	10½	10½	
22	13½	Clausng	1.32	6.1	8	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	5.3	9	18	3⅛	3	3	
22⅜	13¾	Colemn	.80	5.3	6	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
21¾	9⅛	ColCml			25	313	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅝
11¼	6¾	Colwell	.60	5.8	6	20	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
30	20⅞	Cominc	2	6.7	9	14	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
23¾	15	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	14	19⅛	19	19⅛	
16¼	13⅛	ComAl pf	1.60	11.		2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	ComMtl	.60	3.9	5	23	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
35¼	13⅞	Comdlnt			5	28	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
5½	1	ComdrCp			40	35	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅝	8¾	Compo	n.20	2.1	13	407	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
7⅞	11-16	Compinv			5	3½	3½	3½		
16⅞	10⅝	Conchm	.80	6.2	5	9	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅜	ConcrdF			6	24	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
18½	8⅝	Condec	.30t	3.2	308	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
10⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
5½	3½	Conroy	.16	3.3	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	5¼	ConsOG			25	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	ContTel wt				9	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
14¾	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.2	3	13	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
29¼	12⅛	CookP	.60	2.2	17	14	27½	27¼	27¼	
23⅛	13	CoreLb	.28	1.5	13	x17	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
15⅞	12⅛	Corenco	.80b	5.8	6	8	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
11⅞	3⅛	Coscolnc			12	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
¾	⅛	Cousins wt				1	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
14⅛	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.1	14	33	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
28¼	14⅞	Crompt	1.40	5.8	4	2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
32½	23⅛	CrossAT	1	4.1	9	7	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
30⅝	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	2.3	5	25	26½	26¼	26¼	
12⅝	7	Crowntn	.28	3.4	4	5	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.6	13	61	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
29½	14⅞	CrysttO	.60	2.9		21	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅝
29⅝	15½	CublcCp	.60	3.3	7	51	18⅜	17½	18	+ ½
22½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.2	5	7	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
4¾	2⅝	DCL			4	27	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	DWG	.49t	17.	9	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	2⅞	DamonC			3	22	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
14¼	6⅝	Damson			25	157	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
25⅛	13⅜	Datapd	.30	1.6	9	276	19⅝	18½	19	+ ¾
14⅝	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	2.0	20	101	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
7⅛	1¾	DeRose			15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	Decoratr	.24	9.1	8	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.7	29	54	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅜	DeliwdF	.60	7.7	4	9	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
23	14¼	DenTal	.20	1.1	16	31	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
22½	21⅞	Depsitr	1.40	6.3	6	3	22⅛	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	DevCpA			4	5	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
33	20⅞	DevonGp			3	z900	28	27	27⅝	
5⅝	2⅜	Digicon			24	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
19	14⅞	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	30	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
2¼	⅜	Diodes				2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅞	1½	DisFab			7	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
36	10⅝	Documat			11	64	22	21	21⅞	+1⅛
91¾	48⅛	DomePt			8	367	85½	81	85½	+4⅜
22½	12⅛	Domtar	1.80a	8.6	5	13	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
1⅞	1 3-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.4	5	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	—1-16
18	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.5	5	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
36½	22⅝	Duplx pf	1.45	4.5		1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.0	10	11	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Dynictn	.07e	1.9	10	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21½	12	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	9	20	20	20	
		— E—E—E —								
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.2	7	24	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16½	EstnCo	1.08	6.2	9	13	18½	17½	17½	—1¼
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
21½	10⅝	EDO	.50	2.7	9	2	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	1.0	8	31	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
12⅝	8½	ElcorCp	.20	2.2	8	30	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	ElAudD			4	20	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	
24¼	14⅞	Electrog	1	6.0	8	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
15⅜	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.3	9	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
34	23⅛	ElecAm	1.20	4.0	6	9	30¼	29⅞	29¾	
8¼	6⅞	EmrRd			4	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.9	7	9	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
8¼	5	Espey	.15e	2.1	15	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5	1¼	EtzLav	.10e	2.5	10	5	4	4	4	
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.3	9	15	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ¼
8⅞	4½	Exectve			17	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	7	Execln	.40t	2.5	15	30	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	3.0		6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅝	Fablnd	.50	3.8	5	103	13¼	12	13	+1¼
6¾	1½	FairTex			7	21	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
3½	1¼	FairfNob				12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16½	7½	FamDlr	.32	2.6	8	5	12½	12½	12½	
14	7⅛	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	8	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.5	8	x2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	14¾	FedRt	1.36	8.9	13	14	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			33	145	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
28¾	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	17	5	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Fidelco				7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.2	7	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	FlConn	.88	10.	6	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅛	FtSLSh	1b	4.2	4	8	23¾	23¾	23¾	
6¼	3¼	Fstmrk			5	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
19⅞	10	FischrP	11	8.5	10	43	12	11⅞	11¾	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅜	FlanEnl			7	5	5	4⅞	5	
41¼	18⅝	FlightSf	.28	.9	15	7	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¼
4¾	2⅞	FloCop				3	4	4	4	
12	5½	FlaRck	.21e	2.4	5	38	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
17¼	4⅝	FlowGen			12	40	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
16⅛	10⅝	Flowers	.42	3.8	7	25	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
36¼	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	14	3	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
8½	6	FooteM			19	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25¼	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		5	10¾	10¾	10¾	
7⅞	3	ForestLab			250	6	5	4⅞	5	
6¼	4¼	FranklnRt			15	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
11¾	5⅝	Franks	.32	3.9	6	16	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
7	4½	Friedm	.28b	5.3	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15⅞	7¼	FriendFr				49	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.8	3	6	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.4	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅞	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.6	6	40	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ½
9⅞	2⅞	FrontA wt				7	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1	GIExpt			5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	1⅝	GIT			10	12	5½	5	5½	+ ½
10⅝	3¾	GRI	.30	5.1	8	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Galaxy	.06l	1.1	3	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
16	6¾	Garan	.81e	10.	4	14	7⅝	7½	7¾	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Garland				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	8⅝	GatLlel	.40b	1.9	7	x21	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅜
4	2¼	Gaylrd	.05e	1.7	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	9-16	Gaynor				5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.9	5	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				131	6¾	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	2¾	GnHous			3	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.0	6	20	5	4⅞	5	
5⅝	1½	Genlsco			11	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅛	13⅜	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	87	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅝
24⅞	16⅛	GiantF	1.30	6.2	5	x6	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅞	GntYell	.50e	4.8	8	236	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	— ½
7¼	4½	Glasrock			15	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
28¾	18⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.5	8	8	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	6	8	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
30	11⅜	Glnmr	.72	3.6	7	25	20¾	19¾	20	— ½
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	6.4	9	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Glover				3	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
19½	7⅝	GoldnCyc				15	9	8¾	8¾	— ½
44⅝	5⅝	GldNugt	.08l	.5	22	66	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	7.6	4	23	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				55	¾	11-16	¾	
3⅛	1⅝	GoodLS			3	20	2	2	2	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				25	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
26	18⅝	GormR	1.20a	6.0	7	7	20½	20	20	— ⅛
10	7	GouldT	.88	8.9	10	15	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
18⅝	8	GrndCtl	.50	4.3	6	5	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA			10	57	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	GtAmlnd			4	28	7¼	7	7	— ¼
8⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP			28	190	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
26¼	18⅞	GtLkCh	.24	.9	14	24	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+ ⅜
3¾	1⅝	Greenmn				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	5⅞	GREIT	.40	5.6	11	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅞	14⅝	GrossT	1.12	5.2	8	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
23⅞	10½	Guilford	.60	3.4	3	4	17⅝	17½	17½	
33	23⅝	GlfCan	1.14	3.6	8	15	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+1
11⅞	5	Gulfstrm			7	52	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	8.1	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅛	3	Hamptn			4	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅝	Hannfra	.80	6.2	5	8	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
8	5¼	HanSaRt				10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31½	21½	Harland	1	3.7	10	12	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7¾	HartzM	.40	2.9	11	15	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Harvey			4	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9⅝	3¾	Hasbro	.20	4.2	7	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
10¾	8⅛	Hasting	.60	5.9	6	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	HawaiA	.15e	2.6	575	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
10⅞	6	HelthM	.22	3.2	4	13	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¾	HelnWer	.39e	5.0	7	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Helnick	.10	2.6	8	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2¾	1⅛	HelmMtg				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	5.1	5	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
12⅞	4⅝	HIGInc	.36t	4.2	9	31	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.7	8	94	12	11	11⅞	+ ⅜
7½	6⅝	Highland				5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	3.5	9	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	HollyCp			8	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
39½	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	3.6	8	101	36	36	36	+ ½
27¾	21⅞	Hormel	1.48	5.7	6	5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar				24	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
13⅛	8½	HospM	.60	6.3	26	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
6⅞	3	HouseVl			10	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
30⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.4	8	1868	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ¾
26	15⅝	HouO pf	1.69	8.0		115	21¾	20½	21	+ ⅛
12⅞	6½	HowelC	.40	4.0	9	17	10	9½	10	+ ½
31⅞	22⅞	HubellB	1.44	5.6	8	5	25½	25½	25½	
27	24½	Hubbl pf	2.06	8.3		12	24¾	24½	24¾	
14½	6	HuckMf	.28	2.4	6	6	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
52¼	23⅝	HudBO	2	4.1	9	14	49	48	48⅝	— ⅞
15⅛	8¼	Huffy	.68	6.0	6	27	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
8½	3¾	HuntH	.16e	3.2	6	x20	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
47¼	24⅛	HuskyO	1	2.6	9	509	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+1¼
8⅛	3	Hycel			58	65	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅞	3⅝	ICH	.15e	3.8	4	1	4	4	4	
10	6⅞	ICM	.50e	6.1	10	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	IFS Ind	.14	3.1	6	x4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	Imperlnd			4	21	5	5	5	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅜	ImpOil	1	4.8	9	232	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
3	15-16	InflightSv				22	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2¼	1	Inolex				5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19¾	6¾	Instron	.30	1.7	9	4	18½	18	18	— ¼
2	⅞	InstrSys			25	271	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
12⅛	3¾	IntegRes			10	6	7¼	7	7¼	
8	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.8	7	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			18	301	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc				2	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	13⅞	IntGenl	1.20	5.8	4	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.20	3.6	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				11	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.20	2.1	8	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
4½	1⅛	InvestFla			1	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
38¼	20⅞	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	12	26	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.2	9	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
28⅞	15½	Ionics			11	12	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
34½	12⅛	IroqBrd	.30	.9	12	67	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
5½	3¼	Irvinlnd	.10	2.8		5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	11.		9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	8.0	6	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅞	Jacobs	.50b	3.6	6	121	14⅜	13	14	+ ⅞
11⅛	5¾	Jensen	1.40t	19.	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅝	2⅛	Jetero	.05e	2.2	4	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Jetronic			8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	6.0	10	48	6	5¾	6	
4⅝	2¼	JuniperP			38	33	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
9¾	6	Jupiter			4	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
4⅞	1¾	Kaisin	3c			36	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				8	1	15-16	1	+1-16
10⅜	3½	KapokT				11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
15	7⅝	KayCp	.30	2.1	8	13	14	14	14	
17⅛	7⅜	KenaiCp			6	155	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+ ½
12⅞	7¾	Kenwin	.48a	5.0	5	8	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	KinArk			8	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1	KingOpt				5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
21¼	17⅜	KingRd	.32	1.8	7	7	17⅞	17½	17½	
33⅜	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
6¾	3⅝	Kll Mfg			4	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅞	5⅝	Kleinerts			4	10	5⅛	d 5	5	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr	.15	3.5	15	32	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.3	11	14	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.0	15	11	2	1⅞	2	
6⅛	2¼	LaPnt				2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
12¼	8	LQuint			14	34	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
6½	1⅛	LafvRad				15	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3½	2	LakeSh			10	48	2 11-16	2½	2½	—5-16
10	2½	Landmk			4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅛	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.4	4	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
		LeaRonal	n.60	3.6	8	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
8½	3	LeePh			16	22	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅞	LehighP			11	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	45	18¼	18¼	18¼	
8⅞	2⅜	LeisureT			5	110	4⅞	4½	4¾	
12	5⅛	LbtvFb	.39t	6.1	4	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Lightolr	.24	2.8	6	36	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	3¼	LincAm			5	22	5½	5½	5½	
6⅞	2½	LloydsE				4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅞	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	2.8	12	28	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	14½	Lohmn	1.20	5.5	7	153	22¼	22	22	— ⅝
26¾	6⅞	LoewT wt				466	16¼	15¾	16	— ⅛
19½	9¾	Loglcon			10	26	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
20¼	15¼	LaGenS	.96	5.0	6	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	x12	28½	28	28	
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			13	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
14½	9¼	Lydall	.60a	6.0	6	46	10	10	10	
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp				9	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	1⅞	Lynnwear			5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
3⅛	½	Macrod			8	61	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Mngood				2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
9½	4¾	ManrC	.40	6.0	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1 3-16	½	Marindq				156	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	+1-16
14¼	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	59	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	20	Morm pf	2.25	11.		17	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
7⅞	4¼	Marshln				3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
26½	13	MartPr	.40	3.0	4	10	13½	13½	13½	
17	8½	Maslnd	.60a	5.4	5	34	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
7¼	4	Masters			4	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.2	11	8	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
21⅝	2¼	Matrix				2	11	11	11	— ⅛
5½	2¼	MaulTec	.14	4.3		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt				1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO			25	188	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			6	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Means	1.08	6.7	7	10	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.1	5	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
6½	1¾	MedalnGp			7	9	4	4	4	
3⅛	1½	MedcoJw				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	9½	Medfield			10	13	20⅛	20½	20½	
23⅞	13⅝	MediaG	.60	2.9	9	23	20¾	20½	20½	
13½	6¼	Megotnl	.24	2.7	5	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅞	13⅛	MEMCo	.90	5.9	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	MercSL	.50	4.8	4	27	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.10	1.3	9	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	
37⅜	20¾	Metpth	.32	1.0	18	80	31⅜	29⅞	31⅜	+1⅜
4	1½	Metrocar				1	3	3	3	
3⅛	1⅞	MichGen			9	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.8		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅛	4⅞	MidldCo	.20	2.7	4	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
24⅝	10	MidlGls	.40	2.9	8	76	14	13¼	14	+1
10⅛	6¼	Miller H			11	18	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
54¾	47½	MinP pf	5	10.		z50	50	50	50	—1
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			23	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅞	MitchlE	.12	.6	8	238	19¼	17⅞	19⅛	+1⅜
17½	8½	MiteCp	.40	2.9	5	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	
49⅞	42½	MonP pf	4.50	9.8		z100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+3⅝
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.7	8	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
8½	5¾	MtgGth	.63e	8.1	18	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.8	4	x2	5½	5½	5½	
5¼	1⅛	Movielab			10	27	3¼	2¾	3⅛	+ ¼
		— N—N—N —								
		NFC	.15	1.3	7	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.2	13	x12	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	4	7	7	7	— ¼
16½	7	NtHltE			8	4	13½	13½	13½	
4	1⅞	NKinney				24	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	2½	NtParag				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent				129	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	5	NtSecR	.48e	9.1	9	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅛	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	3.8	11	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅞	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.7	5	74	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+ ½
12	7¼	NatwHo	.40	4.7	6	18	8½	8½	8½	
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.66t	13.	5	1	5	5	5	
2¾	1½	NestLM	.05e	2.2	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29⅝	13	NHamp	.80a	3.2	7	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Nldrla	.05e	2.9	9	63	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9	NMxAr	.21t	1.6	10	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.4	8	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
32	17¾	NYTim	.80	2.9	15	36	27½	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	NewbE	.50	6.7	13	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
35⅝	19¼	Newcor	1	4.1	6	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
32⅝	15⅝	NlagFSv	.80	3.3	6	13	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
6½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	6	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
2⅝	1¼	Noelind			11	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				29	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13	7½	Norln	.40	4.3	6	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
13⅞	10¾	Norl pf	1.50	13.		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.4		686	10⅜	9⅝	9¾	—1½
25⅝	12⅝	NoARoy	.20	1.2	6	66	17½	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
12¼	7⅝	NoCdO			8	35	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
13¼	12½	NoestBk	1.04	8.2	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	NuclDta			13	11	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	31	139	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+ ½
		— O—O—O —								
10¼	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.1	15	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	11	OhSealy	.84	6.2	8	16	13½	13¼	13½	
8⅝	5⅝	Ollalnd	.40e	6.0	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
20	13¾	OnLine	.24	1.6	10	19	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅞
42¼	21	OOklep			30	z900	41¼	39½	39½	—1
5¼	2⅝	Ormand				1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11	5⅝	OutldrSp	.20	2.2	14	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	OzarkA	.15e	3.1	4	41	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				22	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.8		10	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
16¼	13⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	9.6		9	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
16	12	PGEpfC	1.25	9.9		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.9		5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.8		20	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.7		102	26⅛	26¼	26¼	
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.7		34	27½	26⅞	27	
13⅝	11	PGEpfH	1.12	9.7		1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
28	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.9		2	24	24	24	— ⅛
23¾	20	PGEpfO	2	9.7		73	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23¼	18⅝	PGEpfM	1.96	10.		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
26	21¾	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		2	22½	22½	22½	
24½	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	9.6		143	22	20⅞	21¼	— ⅜
50	41¼	PacLt pf	4.36	9.7		z200	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1⅜
52⅝	42⅞	PacLt pf	4.50	9.8		z50	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf	4.75	9.8		z200	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—1⅝
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.7		z100	52	51½	51½	— ½
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.5	7	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	29	PallCp	.52	1.8	14	48	29¼	d28¾	29	— ¼
5⅝	3⅜	Pantast	.30	7.5	8	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	ParkCh	.48a	4.0	6	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.3	6	23	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.8	3	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¾	Patagon			5	43	9	8⅞	9	
11	6	PatoC	2e	22.	4	53	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
45⅞	14⅞	PebblB	1	2.5	13	x10	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	PennDix wt				8	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
12¾	10½	PenEM			6	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
18¼	12⅛	PenTr	1	6.6	6	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
3½	2⅝	PECp	.40t	21.	4	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	3½	PenobS	.20	4.6	7	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2½	⅝	Pentron			7	8	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
33⅞	23½	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	13	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ½
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.8	8	19	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.3	12	19	12	12	12	— ⅛
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe			6	90	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
11⅛	8¼	PhILD	.68r	6.9	4	27	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5¼	2	Phoenix				4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
12	7	PicNPay	.24	2.6	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
6⅝	1	PioneerS				70	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
7¼	3	PlanTx	.20l			14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
7¼	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.1	7	42	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
27⅜	20	PltDM	1.40	5.7	4	7	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
34¾	23⅝	Plttway	1.65	5.6	5	17	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
9¾	4⅝	Plantlnd				12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23½	17	PneuSc	1	4.1		z1550	u24⅛	23	24⅛	+1⅛
3⅛	⅞	Polaron				9	1½	1½	1½	
16¾	8½	Polychr	.20	1.4	8	34	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜

(Continued on Page 11)

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 8, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
15650	Abitibi	$18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
800	Acklands	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
9440	Agnico E	$7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
700	Agra Ind A	$6½	6⅜	6½	
9313	Alta Gas A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
200	Algo Cent	$19	19	19	— ¼
98240	Am Banza	$25¼	23	24¾	+ 2
1100	Andres W A	$13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
5850	Atco A	$20¼	20	20	— ⅛
4217	BP Can	$22½	21⅝	22½	+ ¾
6766	Bank N S	$24¾	24½	24⅝	
500	Baton B	$14	14	14	
2300	Bralor Res	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
6030	Bramalea	$17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
53700	Brameda	250	240	250	+15
5417	Brenda M	$16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
3512	BCFP	$19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
2255	BC Phone	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
34812	Brunswk	$6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
565	Budd Auto	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1675	CAE A	$22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
765	Cad Frv	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
4604	Cal Pow A	$40¼	40	40	+ ⅛
8510	Camflo	$16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
1360	C Nor West	$10	9½	10	+ ⅜
1285	C Pakrs C	$23	23	23	
1710	Can Perm	$17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
836	Can Trust A	$26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
2079	C Tung	$22¼	22	22	
1111	CCablesy A	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
8900	Cdn Cel	$8⅜	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
10	CGE	$28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
14015	CI Bk Com	$29	28¾	29	
3000	Cdn Tire A	$27½	27	27½	+ ½
5341	C Utilies	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
3125	Candel Oil	$37⅝	37	37½	+1½
1300	Cassiar	$9⅝	9⅝	9½	
1475	Celanese	480	470	470	—10
384	CHUM	$12	11½	12	
10100	C Holiday	$9⅛	9	9	
6115	Con Distrb	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
15465	Cons Gas	$18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
4948	Con Fardy	320	315	320	
1100	Conwest	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
31900	Craigmt	$6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
1500	Crush Intl	$11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
18610	Cyprus	$14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
11700	Czar Res	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
4955	Daon Dev	$17½	17⅜	17½	
1760	Denison	$80	79	80	+ ¾
9600	Dicknsn	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4434	D Bridge	$31	30½	30½	— ¼
10155	Dofasco A	$32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
4100	Dom Store	$18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
310	Du Pont	$17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
650	Dylex L A	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
16771	East Mal	173	165	170	
2800	Electhom A	400	400	400	
700	Emco	$9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
16760	Falcon C	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9727	Fibrg Nik A	$37¾	35⅝	37½	+2¼
600	Fed Ind A	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
40	Fed Pion	$35	35	35	— 4
500	Francana	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
1160	Fraser A	$15	14½	14½	— ½
351	G M Res	400	400	400	
400	G Distrb A	$8½	8½	8½	
2300	G Distrb w	280	276	280	
74950	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
3560	Goodyear	$18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ½
7000	Granduc	122	120	120	— 4
13	Gt Oil Sds	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
600	GL Forest	$44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
200	Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	
55	Guar Trst	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
500	H Group A	405	405	405	
2800	Hard Crp A	370	365	370	+10
9850	Harlequin	$14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
3105	Hawker A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
121	Hayes D	$10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
6157	H Bay Co	$22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
9050	IAC	$17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
1800	Indal	$14⅛	14	14	— ¼
3900	Indusmin	$15	15	15	
6800	Inglis	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ¾
450	Inland Gas	$11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
1500	Int Mogul	$6¼	6	6⅛	
27600	Int Pipe A	$17⅛	17	17⅛	
185	Inv Grp A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
2600	Ivaco A	$14	14	14	
6500	Jannock	$23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
11620	Kaiser Re	$16¼	16⅛	16¼	
11200	Kam Kotia	450	440	450	+10
2800	Kelsey H	$23⅛	23	23	
5362	Kerr A A	$13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
3811	Labatt A	$21	20½	21	+ ⅜
230	Lab Min	$42	42	42	— ⅜
12700	Lacana	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2700	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
1291	LL Lac	284	280	284	+ 4
440	Lob Co A	470	470	470	
2500	Lob Co B	450	450	450	
100	MICC	$10	10	10	
652	Mclan H A	$20	19⅝	19⅝	
8896	MB Ltd	$23	22¾	23	+ ¼
5400	Matgmi A	$18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
200	McGraw H	$9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
2015	Molson A	$23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
600	Molson B	$22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
30522	Moore	$34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅜
6100	Murphy	$15	14⅞	15	
65968	Noranda A	$41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅝
58632	Norcen	$17¼	16½	17⅛	+ ½
20100	NTecm B w	$21	20½	21	+ ⅜
700	Nowsco W	$22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ¼
18500	Oakwood P	465	455	460	
13400	Ocelot B	$14	13½	14	+ ⅜
3940	Oshawa A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3200	Page Pet	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
13410	Pamour A	$7⅞	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
2100	PanCan P	$40¾	40⅛	40¾	+ ¼
7100	Pembina	$8⅛	8	8¼	+ ¼
500	Petrolil..	$23	23	23	— ¼
3510	Pine Point	$29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ½
12400	Place G	246	241	246	+ 5
10610	Placer	$28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
7483	Ram	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
700	Redpath A	$14½	14¼	14¼	
58301	Rd Stenhs A	$10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	— ½
1750	Reichhold	$10½	10⅛	10½	
36682	Revnu Prp	162	155	160	+ 5
210	Roman	$29¼	29	29¼	+ 1
300	Rothman	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
36450	Sceptre	$9½	8¾	9¼	+ ½
3600	Scotts A	$9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
2948	Shell Can	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
13517	Sherritt A	$10⅛	9⅞	10	
100	Sigma	$40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
4728	Simpsons	245	240	245	
804	Simpsn S A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8330	Slater Stl	$15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ¼
600	Southm	$27	26½	27	+ ⅛
150	St Brodcst	$13	13	13	— ¼
35930	Stelco A	$28½	28¼	28½	
1570	Steep R	405	400	400	—10
100	Talcorp A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5465	Teck Cor A	$12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
13026	Teck Cor B	$13	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
100	Teledyne	$8	8	8	
18030	Tex Can	$47½	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅝
5400	Thom N A	$15⅛	15	15⅛	
7231	Tor Dm Bk	$22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
3500	Traders A	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
5759	Trns Mt A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5270	TrCan PL	$18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
100976	UGas A	$10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
21834	Union Oil	$24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅞
6300	U Keno	$11	10¾	10¾	
450	U Siscoe	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
425	Un Carbid	$19	19	19	+ ½
420	Van Der	420	400	420	
3358	Versil Cor	$10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
1700	Vestgron	$14¼	14	14¼	
1350	Voyager P	$23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
4585	Weldwod	$21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
19800	West Mine	$6⅛	5⅞	6	
12850	Weston	$22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
2505	Woodwd A	$20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
23660	Yk Bear	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
182625	Yukon C	415	400	410	+15

Total sales 5,705,488 shares

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.20
Albert Heijn	117.00
Algemeen bank	364.50
Amrobank	77.20
A'Dam Rub	61.50
Fokker	25.80
Heineken	90.30
H.V.A.	46.30
Hoogovens	31.40
K.L.M.	105.00
Nat. Nedder	111.00
Pakhoed	46.00
Philips	21.50
Robeco	163.70
Rolinco	126.00
Rorento	123.40
Royal Dutch	124.30
Unilever	122.80
Van Ommer	164.50
VMF-Stork	44.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,230
GBL (B.lamb)	1,820
Cockerill	502
Electrobel	6,880
GB-Inno-BM	2,680
Hoboken	2,980
Petrofina	3,730
Ph. Gevaert	1,390
Soc. Generale	2,210
Solvay	2,665
Un. Miniere	778

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	66.10
B.A.S.F	133.80
Bayer	136.50
Commerzbnk	209.20
Conl. Gummi	67.50
Daimler	315.00
Demag	159.00
Deutsche Bnk	280.00
Dresdner Bnk	224.00
Hoechst	133.50
Hoesch	46.10
Karlstadt	333.00
Kaufhof	252.00
K.H.D.	207.50
Lufthansa	94.00
Mannesman	161.70
Metallgesell.	262.50
Neckermann	172.00
RWE.new	177.30
Schering	244.50
Siemens	263.20
Thyssen	105.70
Varta	180.00
Veba	139.00
Volkswagen	238.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.57
Anglo-Am	0.46
Barclays Bnk	3.68
Beecham Gp	5.93
BICC	1.15
Boots	1.85
Bowater	1.74
BAT Ind.	3.05
BOC Int'l	0.68
Brit. Pet.	9.50
Burmah	0.90
Cadbury Sc.	0.50
Chartered	1.49
Courtaulds	1.05
De Beer D	4.50
Decca Rec	4.00
Distillers	2.03
Dunlop	0.60
E Mus Ind	1.26
GEC	3.13
Free St Ged	24.00
GKN	2.30
Glaxo Gp	4.63
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	2.90
Guinness	1.57
Hawker-Sidd	1.92
Hudson Bay	$13½
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.46
Imps	0.88
Marks & Spen.	0.92
Metal Box	3.00
Nichols	0.85
Plessey	1.03
Rand Mines	0.47½
Rank Org.	2.30
Royal Dutch	45⅛
R.T.Z.	2.76
Shell	6.13
Thorn (A)	3.36
Tube Invest.	3.48
Union Carb.	3.44
Vickers	1.73
War L3½	0.28
West Deep	$12½
West Driet	$33⅝
West Hold	$28⅝
West Min	1.71
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	535.00
ERBA	1,300.00
ErcMarelli	226.00
Fiat	2,830.90
Finsider	180.60
Generali	36,500.00
IFI	2,299.00
Italgas	776.00
Italsider	409.50
LaRinas	62.00
Montedis	186.75
Olivetti	776.00
Pirelli	1,819.00
Snia Visco	839.00

Paris

Air Liquide	383.80
Alimentaire	121.10
Aquitaine	559.00
BSN	505.00
Carrefour	1,765.00
Cim Lafarge	234.50
Cie Bancaire	422.00
CFP	139.80
CGE	390.50
CCF	138.00
Ferodo	398.00
Imetal	58.10
L Oreal	724.00
Mach Bull	57.30
Michelin	1,013.00
Moet Henn	515.00
Moulinex	132.30
Paribas	207.50
PUK	74.60
Penarroya	42.40
Perrier	268.00
Peugeot	396.80
Rh Poulenc	107.70
Saclior	17.28
St Gobain	140.50
Suez	285.00
Telemecan	785.00
Thomson	227.80
Usinor	11.55

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,360
Buehrle	2,575
B Boveri	1,770
Cia Geigy	1,285
Cr Suisse	2,330
Fisher	685
HofRochN.	7,700
Nestle	3,530
Sandoz	4,225
Ste B. Suisse	399
Sulzer	2,600
U.B. Suisse	3,240

To Our Readers

Due to transmission problems between New York and Paris, the closing prices of the Montreal stock exchange are unavailable for publication in this edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

CLAIRE STERLING ON ITALIAN POLITICS.

International Herald Tribune

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10¾ - 10⅞	3½ - 3⅝	1/16 - 3/16	14 - 14¼	7⅛ - 7⅜
2 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	3⅝ - 3¾	1/16 - 3/16	14¼ - 14½	7¾ - 8
3 M.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	3⅝ - 3¾	⅛ - ¼	14⅜ - 14⅝	7 13/16 - 8 1/16
6 M.	11⅜ - 11½	3⅞ - 4	5/16 - 7/16	14⅜ - 14⅝	8½ - 8¾
1 Y.	11¼ - 11⅜	4 5/16 - 4 7/16	½ - ⅝	14⅛ - 14⅜	9 - 9¼

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 8, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	5¾	6¼
AFAProl	10⅝	11¼
AVMCp	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2⅝	2¾
AdvrMer	18¾	19½
AlexAlex	28⅛	29¼
Alicoinc	18¾	19¼
AllynB	11¼	12¼
AFinCo	21½	22½
AFurn	3⅞	4⅛
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AMicros	12⅞	13¼
AWeldng	14	15
Amterr	2½	2¾
Anadite	6¼	6⅝
AnheusB	25⅛	26
AntoCp	7⅝	8⅛
ArdenGp	2½	2¾
ArkWGs	18½	19½
AssdCola	20	20¾
AtlGsLt	15¼	15⅝
BairdCp	7½	8
BangHE	14⅛	14⅞
BkomRt	11⅞	12⅛
BasicRs	5⅝	6
BassttFr	16	16¾
BavlsMk	9¾	10¼
Beeline	8⅛	9¼
BelzLab	33¼	34
BibbCo	12	12½
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2½	2⅝
BlkHillP	25⅝	26⅛
Bonanza	4⅝	5
BrooKS	29	30⅜
BrwTom	17¾	18¼
Buckbee	5¼	5¾
Buckeye	13⅛	14⅜
BurnupS	5⅛	5½
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	2½	3
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapInAir	2⅛	2⅜
CareCp	6½	8
CnVtPS	15⅛	16¼
ChmLea	25⅛	26¼
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4¾	5¾
CitzUtA	35½	36¼
CitzUtB	29⅛	30¼
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	8¾	8⅞
ColuVent	1¼	2¼
ComCIH	22⅝	22⅞
CmlShr	21	23
CmwTel	34	36
ConnGn	34⅝	35¼
ConPap	56½	57½
Crowld	15½	16½
CrossCo	33¾	34¼
CultrFed	⅞	1½
DanlyM	21¼	22¼
DiaDes	10⅝	10⅞
DaytMal	23	25
DeklbAg	25¼	26
DeLuxC	31¼	32
DelCanT	12	13
DetInB	18⅝	20¼
DewevEl	2⅛	3⅛
DiaCrvs	22⅛	23¼
DixnCru	26½	28
Docutel	5½	5⅞
DollrGn	9½	10
Donldsn	21¾	22¼
DorchGs	11⅜	11⅝
DevIDB	17½	18¼
DunkinD	13¾	14¼
Durlron	16⅝	17½
Eberline	9½	10½
EconLab	21⅜	22½
ElPasEl	10⅝	11⅛
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	5⅛	5⅝
ElModul	4½	5½
EnrDev	12¾	13½
Entwistl	3¾	4⅛
EqtOil	17¼	18¾
EthanAl	25⅛	26
Fabri	15-16	1 3-16
FidUnLf	27⅛	27⅝
FtBkSys	37¼	38
FtBostn	16½	17¼
FtEmoS	9⅝	9⅝
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
Flickar	14	14½
FloatPnl	13	14
FlaWatU	⅜	⅜
ForestO	16⅛	17¼
Formigil	3⅛	4
FrankCp	8⅝	8⅝
FrankEl	13¾	14⅛
Frndlce	22¼	23¼
GnRIEs	7½	9
GnRelns	175	179
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12½	13
GreyAdv	34	37
Glitnist	15½	17
Gvrodyn	5¾	6¼
Hardwk	11½	12¼
HrpRow	14	14½
HarpGp	22	22¾
HartINt	15⅝	16½
HenrdF	19⅝	20½
Holobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	10½	11
HorlzRs	1½	1⅜
HyattInt	13½	16
IndNucl	4¼	4¾
Infralnd	3⅝	3⅞
IntelCo	54	55½
IntrcEnr	4	5
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	9¼	9⅝
IwaSoUt	25¼	25¾
JamWPr	9⅜	10⅛
Jamsby	15½	16¼
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	18¼	19
KolsSt of	18	18⅜
Kalvar	1⅝	2
Kaman	17¼	18½
KmpAm	13⅛	13⅞
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysom	3	3⅜
KearnyT	16¼	17¼
KellySv	29⅛	31
Keuffel	11½	12⅛
Kimball	17¼	17¾
Kinglnt	12½	13⅛
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	10	11
Lancein	19½	20¼
LandRes	2⅝	3⅛
LoneCo	20	21
LidStor	7¾	8½
LinBest	36⅛	37½
Loaetrn	12⅝	13⅛
MadsGE	16⅛	16⅞
MagellPet	1⅛	1⅝
MalarRt	1⅛	1⅜
Mallkrt	27	28
MatAssl	19	19½
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	13½	14
McQuay	11	11¼
MldsxW	19	20
MdldCop	6⅞	7¼
MidlRes	1⅞	2⅛
MidlBks	26¼	27¾
Millipr	29¼	30½
MissVIG	18⅛	19¼
MonfCol	8⅝	8¾
MoorePd	16⅛	17¼
MoraRes	2	2⅜
Mostek	18½	19
MatchA	13	14½
MotClub	6⅝	6⅝
Mueller	22	23
NaraCo	23	24½
NatGOil	16⅛	17¼
NwldRE	13¼	14¼
NJNGas	15⅛	16⅛
NielsnA	23¼	23¾
NielsnB	23½	24
NoCarGs	11⅞	11½
NoEOl un	65½	66½
NwlNGs	10⅛	10⅜
NwstPS	16⅝	17¼
Noxell	17	17½
OailvyM	21¾	22½
OhFerro	8¼	9¼
OtterTP	21⅞	22¼
PCAInt	8⅝	9¼
PabstB	12⅝	13⅞
PcGaR	21⅞	22⅛
PauleyP	5⅝	6⅛
PeerAM	8¼	9
PennaEnt	16⅜	17⅛
Petrolit	42⅜	43⅛
Pettibon	18⅛	19½
PierceSS	12¼	13
Pinkrtn	26⅝	27⅛
PionHiB	18¾	19⅛
Plastine	1⅞	2⅜
Possis	3¼	3⅝
Progrp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	10½	10⅞
PurlBen	19½	20¼
PutDCap	8⅛	8⅝
Qualitrns	4⅝	5
RaganPr	5⅞	6⅛
Raychm	72½	74½
Raymnd	22	23
RecoEq	7⅝	8⅛
RoadEx	25¼	26
RobbMy	29½	31½
Roselon	3½	4½
Rouse	8⅞	9½
RusStov	14⅛	14⅝
Sadller	3⅞	4⅛
ScanDI	2½	2¾
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27½	27⅞
SelsDelt	8⅜	8⅞
Svcmstr	30¼	31½
Showml	31¼	32¼
SolidStS	9¼	10¼
SColWtr	14¼	15½
SwGsCo	10⅝	11
SwElSv	15⅛	16½
Standvn	24	24¾
StdRegs	24¼	25¼
StanHP	21¼	22¼
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅞
StrawCl	26	27½
SuperEl	7⅛	7¾
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	30½	31½
TecumP	58	60
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	38	40
Tiprary	9¾	10⅛
ToscoCp	6⅝	7
TrnsOcO	18½	19½
TricoPd	55½	57½
TrilnOG	4¼	4⅝
TysonFd	13⅝	14⅛
UnMcGil	9⅝	10⅛
USSurg	19⅝	19⅞
USTrck	14½	15
UvaBsh	22½	23
UsPenP	16¼	17⅛
ValyGas	10	10½
VanDus	16⅜	17½
VanceSn	5¼	6
Velcro	8⅛	9⅜
VaNBsh	13	13¾
WshEnr	14¼	15⅛
WebbRs	10⅜	11½
Weldtrn	1¾	2½
WismMa	8¼	9
WellsGa	7	7⅜
WlnMtg	3⅞	4⅛
WmrC	26¾	27½
WoodLal	28	28½
WWEng	5 7-16	5 11-16
WrightW	6⅛	6⅝
ZionUta	29¼	31½

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Amsterdam, February 2nd, 1979.

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AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 8

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅞	10⅞	PrairieO			13	12	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	9.1	6	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.5	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	22⅛	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	12	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	PresR1B			31	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅞	6¾	Presley	.62r	7.1	2	37	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
18	13½	Preston	.70	4.1	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
25⅞	3⅝	PrimMt			12	153	11½	10⅞	11⅜	— ⅜
11¾	10⅛	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	15	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	9⅜	ProvGas	.88	8.5	4	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.3		41	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
10⅛	3⅞	PrudBld	.24	6.0	5	38	4¼	4	4	— ¼
25⅞	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34		9.6		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
9¾	7⅜	PulleH	.24	2.9	2	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
12¼	3⅜	PuntaG			8	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
11½	9⅝	Punta pf1.10		9.6		47	11½	11⅜	11½	
13	6⅜	Purpoc	.06a	.8	17	18	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ¼
10½	7	Quebcr	.20e	2.2	6	10	9	9	9	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	1⅜	REDM			6	23	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
2¾	1⅛	RET				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46¾	42½	RET pf 4.38		10.		6	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.1	6	15	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	2	RSC	.10	3.8	13	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
8¾	5⅛	Ragan	.10e	1.5	11	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	12¾	RanchEx			5	23	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
17⅛	10⅞	RangrO			41	74	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
32½	19⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	4.5	7	6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
4¾	¾	RapAm	wt			40	3	3	3	— ⅛
3⅝	2	RathP				20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	13½	Ravind	.40	2.3	16	7	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Reading			6	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17	14¼	REInv	1.20	7.5	12	3	16	16	16	
13⅜	10	RtlncT	1.40	13.	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	Redlaw	.25e	7.4	13	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅜	2⅞	ReevesT			49	64	u 5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	1	16	16	16	
12	5⅜	RepGyp	.40	3.5	4	39	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
7-32	1-128	RepMtg	wt			2	1-64	1-64	1-64	
43	26½	RepNY	2	5.5	5	17	36½	36½	36½	
25	22	RNY pf 2.12		9.2		15	23	23	23	
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.4	8	24	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
69½	20½	Resrt A			13	1098	38⅜	37½	37⅞	+ ⅝
108	27	Resrt B			18	z850	53	52	52¼	+ ¾
7⅜	1¾	RestAssc			14	15	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
13¾	4⅛	RexNore			23	55	9¼	8¾	9	— ¼
8¼	3¾	RibletP	.12	1.9	3	29	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅞	Richton	.44	6.8	3	7	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo			6	66	34	33½	33½	+ ⅛
33½	22¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.4	9	8	32	32	32	+ ½
16¾	8⅜	Robnitch			10	36	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.2	4	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
40½	23⅜	Rogers	.20	.5	16	34	37¼	36⅜	37	+ ⅜
10½	7⅜	Rudack	.42e	5.2	5	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	144	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2½	RBW Co			13	5	4	4	4	
19	10⅜	Russell	.48	3.9	5	13	12¼	12¼	12¼	
32¼	23⅛	RustCft	.40	1.3	15	10	32	32	32	
		— S—S—S —								
17	13⅜	SGSe pf1.70		12.		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅝	SSP			8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.6	7	11	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	SCarlo	.10e	5.0		15	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅜	SDgo pf	.88	9.5		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
13	9⅝	SDgo pf	1	9.5		1	10½	10½	10½	
81	69½	SDgo pf7.20		10.		z50	69½	69½	69½	
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47		10.		9	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
14¾	5	Sandgte	.40	3.0	9	32	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+1⅛
10⅜	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.3	7	45	9	8¾	9	
9¼	5⅛	ScheibE	.56	9.5	14	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
21⅜	12⅛	Schnuit	.88a	6.5	4	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
7¼	5	SchoolP	.40	8.0	9	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7	3½	Schradr	.16	4.3	10	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
37½	20	SciAtlg	.20	.6	15	15	34½	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
72½	12⅛	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
9¾	3⅛	Seaictro			5	52	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Searsind				70	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.9	16	46	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
4¾	2½	SecMtg				54	3½	3½	3½	
⅛	1-128	SecMtg	wt			11	5-128	1-32	1-32	
11⅜	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.2	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3	15-16	SeligAsc			11	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20	3.1	14	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
6⅛	2¾	Servo				11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
13⅞	8⅜	SelonCo	.50	4.8	4	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	7.8	6	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	11⅜	Sharon	1	4.4	5	13	23	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅝	Showin	.50b	8.3	7	21	6¼	6	6	
8¼	2½	ShellrR			5	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
41	20⅞	ShenanO				10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Shopwell			12	17	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.7	7	26	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	11⅞	Sierrcin	.30	1.5	13	10	20	19½	20	
17	7⅝	Silco	.56	3.6	7	6	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
14⅜	8¾	Sigma	.40	2.9	7	x31	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+1⅜
10⅞	5⅛	Silvrcst	.40e	6.7	5	2	6	6	6	
13⅛	10½	Simkins	.80	6.6	6	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	1¾	Solitron			16	28	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
25	10¼	SonderB	.40	1.7	8	2	24	24	24	
11¼	5	SorgPap			11	27	u11½	11⅜	11¼	+ ¼
14	6⅞	Soundsn	.40	4.9	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	SCEd pf1.02		9.7		3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06		9.9		5	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ¼
13⅜	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08		9.6		10	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
14¾	11⅜	SCEd pf1.19		9.2		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
27¾	24⅞	SCEd pf2.24		8.5		z50	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—1⅛
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.6		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.7		4	19⅜	19	19⅜	
27¼	20⅜	SCEd pf2.30		9.4		1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.6		9	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
103	89	SCEd pf8.70		9.2		28	95¼	95	95	+ ½
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk	.50	6.3	6	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
15	6¾	SwiGFin	.40a	3.1	7	30	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
16½	12⅝	Sportek	.30a	2.0	11	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	SpectyR			6	2	11½	11½	11½	
13½	6⅞	Spector	.20e	2.7	3	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Spectro			5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅜	3	Spencer	.16	3.6	5	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
5¾	4½	Splentex	.24	5.3	9	1	4½	4½	4½	
23¼	6½	StaffrdL			9	42	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
26½	19¾	StdAlln	1	4.7	8	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
29¼	19½	StCoosa	1.60	7.6	6	1	21	21	21	
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	194	10⅝	8⅞	10⅝	+1⅝
26	19¾	StProd	1.40	5.6	6	4	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.7	8	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	StanAv	.25e	2.2	7	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3¾	Stanwd			4	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅛	StarSup	.80	6.3	4	12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Stardust				4	1½	1½	1½	
11½	7½	StarrtHo	.30	4.1	3	19	7⅜	d 7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
7½	4	Steelml	.24b	4.0		14	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.5	7	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
1⅛	⅝	SterlBcp	wt			9	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2¼	⅞	SterlEl			5	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4	2⅛	SterlExt	.10	3.6	7	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	3.4	12	26	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
2¼	⅞	Summit			7	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.2	11	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.9	19	x126	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	13	SupFdS	.40	2.6	7	19	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Supind	.25	1.5	8	46	17	16¾	16⅞	
11⅜	6	SupSurg	.32	3.9	6	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
28⅛	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	16	69	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅞
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh			4	83	6¾	6	6¼	+ ⅝
14⅝	9½	Susqeh pf	1	9.6		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	11-16	SuirMfg	wt			6	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
7⅜	3½	Synloy			33	18	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ½
38⅞	20⅝	Syntex	.90	2.6	11	1065	35½	34½	35⅛	+ ⅝
33½	19½	SyscoCp	.56	1.9	8	28	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			12	52	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.5	9	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅜	TFI			8	22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.7	7	25	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
14¼	8⅜	TandB	1e	10.	5	23	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.5	4	12	8½	8	8	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	Tasty	1.20b	9.0	9	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	TechSym			13	19	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.0	7	60	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
7½	3⅜	Tectrol	.20	4.2	6	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
35	15⅝	TelonR			66	7	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ¼
14⅜	7⅜	TeleCm	.52	6.3	5	12	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.40	2.4	11	27	17	16½	16¾	
21⅝	9⅜	Telscl	.60	3.7	13	52	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
6	1½	Tenna				4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4½	¾	Tenneco	wt			135	13-16	¾	13-16	
9	3	Tenney	.41t	6.6	10	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	332	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅝
10⅞	4⅜	TerraC	.40	6.2	58	31	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
16	7¼	TetraT			19	13	11	10⅝	11	
16⅜	7⅜	TexlAir	.16	1.3	7	680	12⅛	10¾	11⅞	+1⅛
57¼	48	TxPL pf4.56		9.5		z50	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1½
4	2⅜	Tharolar			7	9	3	2⅞	3	
19⅝	13	Thrftm	.80	4.7	4	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
7	2⅜	Tidwell			4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
50	39½	TolEd pf4.25		10.		y100	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
107½	92	TolEdpf	10	11.		y50	95	95	95	—1
17½	10⅜	TorinCp	.80	5.5	7	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ½
17	8⅞	TotlPet	.20	1.2	18	230	16½	15⅝	16½	+1¼
9⅛	3	TotPet	wt			211	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
7¼	2¼	TransLux	.05e	.9	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅞	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.6	8	58	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
10	7	TriSM	.60	8.1	4	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	TrloCp	.15	1.0	10	26	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ¾
14 13-32	1-16	TuboM				688	u16⅝	14⅝	16⅝	+2⅛
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.5	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		— U—U—U —								
4½	2⅛	UIP	.24	6.6	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1¾	UNA	.10a	3.0	5	56	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
7½	4⅝	URS	.34	5.2	7	22	6½	6⅜	6½	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			8	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
16	9¼	UAirPd	.64	4.8	8	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	UNatCp				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	10¼	USBcpT	.65r	4.2	13	9	15½	15½	15½	
17¾	9⅜	USFiltr	.32	2.9	7	60	11	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
11	7¾	UnRlIT	.81e	9.5	10	12	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	USRaium				1	2½	2½	2½	
16⅞	12⅝	USRbR	1a	6.3	8	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
12⅞	6	UnityB			24	5	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	UnivCig	.05	.9	5	24	u 5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ½
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.5	9	14	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
		— V—V—V —								
16¾	10¾	Velmac	.80	5.5	5	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
9¼	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.3	7	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
2¾	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		6	2½	2½	2½	
4¾	1⅜	Verit			4	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
37⅞	16⅞	VermlA	.32b	1.8	6	6	18	17¾	18	
15¼	4¼	Vernitro	.10	1.6	7	23	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
8½	1¼	Vertiple			6	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			104	23	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	1¾	Victech			5	6	2	2	2	
7¾	1⅜	VintageE			3	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
12¾	4⅞	Vishay			11	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Vol Mer	.12e	4.2	8	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.3	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.15e	3.4	5	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅜	WTC	.10	2.8	20	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.0	8	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3½	1¾	WedelEq				16	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
18½	10⅛	Wainoco			12	138	16	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
27¾	20⅜	Walco	.80	3.6	6	3	22⅜	22½	22½	
11⅜	5¾	WallcS	.28	3.6	8	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	19	162	31⅞	30⅜	31⅞	+1⅜
34⅞	10⅜	Wang B	.16	.5	20	59	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+ ½
17¾	7	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	8	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
23¾	4⅛	WarnC pf	.05	.4		41	13¼	12¾	13	+ ½
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.88	8.2	14	2	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
8⅜	6⅛	WescoFn	.38	4.9	7	7	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅜	Wstburn	1a	3.2	6	89	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
19½	9⅜	WstFin	.40	2.4	3	26	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	3⅛	Whippny	.20	5.0		13	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
7⅞	3¾	Whitehall			6	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7-32	1-64	Whittakr	wt			213	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			11	20	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
14	8⅜	Wmhous	.50	4.5	6	5	11	11	11	
16¼	9⅜	Wincorp	.40	3.2	16	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
9⅛	4¾	WkWear	.36	6.4	5	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	37	11	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				25	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
26½	14½	Wynnin	.60	2.6	7	68	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	45	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	16	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.6	4	12	10¼	10	10	— ⅜

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Indonesia (air) .... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
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Iraq (air) .... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) .... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland .... St.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air) .... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy .... Lire	89,000.00	44,500.00	24,000.00
Japan (air) .... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) .... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) .... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) .... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg .... L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) .... $	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) .... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) .... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) .... $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .... Gld.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) .... $	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) .... N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) .... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) .... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air) .... $	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) .... Esc.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,100.00
Romania (air) .... $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) .... $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) .... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) .... Ptas.	8,400.00	4,300.00	2,350.00
Sri Lanka (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) .... S.Kr	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland .... S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
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To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
SENIOR SALES ENGINEERS	c.£15,000	Important UK Co. (pumping equipment).	Africa & Middle East	Grad. mechanical engin.; 30-45; exp. in supply of pumping equip. or related plant.	Ref. WB/117/2, W. Barclay, The P-E Consulting Group, 1 Albemarle St., London W1X 3HF, Tel.: 01.499 1948.	Daily Telegraph 1-2-79
EUROPEAN TECHNICAL Representative		Large U.S.A. corp.	Europe	Commercially oriented; strong tech. bkgd., pref. chem.; some mktg. or tech. sales exp.; 5-10 yrs. research or applic. dvlpt.	Thomas A. Wilson, Molycorp, Inc., 6 Corporate Park Drive, White Plains, New York 10604	I.H.T. 1-2-79
DIRECTOR	Subject to qualifications of candidate	The Kymi Kymmene Corp. of Finland. (paper & related prod.).	Brussels	30-40; 5-20 yrs. exp. paper ind.; Fr., Eng., Dutch.	Nordic Law Consultants, 117 Avenue Louise, Bte 1, 1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 1-2-79
CADRE COMMERCIAL		Groupe pharmaceutique (Division internationale).	Geneve	Solide form. com. int'le; quelques années exp. "licensing" int'l; fr., ang. + all. ou esp.	Chiffre O 18 - 115036, Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva 3.	I.H.T. 1-2-79
PROJECT MANAGER		SNC-RUST, leading Canadian Co. (pulp. & paper).	Assessed Canada	Min. 15 yrs. exp. in design & engineering mngt.	Manager of Employment, SNC-RUST Ltd., 1, Complexe Desjardins, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H5B 1B2.	I.H.T. 1-2-79
FINANCIAL PROFESSIONALS CANADA	c.$30,000 + benefits	Fast growing Canadian multi-national leader (High techno. ind.).	Canada	27-34; qual. accountant or fin. oriented MBA; demonst. record of proven tech. competence.	Ref. 2352, Nigel V. Smith, Douglas Llambias As. Ltd., 410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS, Tel.: 01-836 9501.	Financial Times 1-2-79
FINANCIAL MANAGER	c.£15,000	Insurance Co.	Hong Kong	30-45; formal accountancy qual.; commercial exp.; pref. audit bkgd.	John Lee, BDC (Int'l) Ltd., 26 Dorset Street, London W1H 3FU, Tel.: 01-487 2621.	Financial Times 1-2-79
MARINE UNDERWRITER	to£20,000	Insurance Co.	Hong Kong	30-45; Hull exp., with knowl. of Cargo & Aviation; now working for a company or broker.	John Lee, BDC (Int'l) Ltd., 26 Dorset Street, London W1H 3FU, Tel.: 01-487 2621.	Financial Times 1-2-79
MARKETING RESEARCHER	Competitive	Monsanto (Chemical manufacturer).	Brussels	Prof. exp. & able to organise agreed mktg. research surveys across Eur. area; Eng. + 2 Eur. lang.	Mr. J. Verlinden, Monsanto Europe S.A., 270/272 Avenue de Tervuren, B-1150 Brussels.	I.H.T. 3-2-79
MANAGING DIRECTOR	c.A$40,000 plus	Engineering.	Melbourne	Grad. Mech. or Elec. Eng.; 35+; min. 3 yrs. success. general mngt.; Aust. nat. pref.	Ref. MRD 9802, MRD, 11/15 Arlington St., London SW1A 1RD, Tel.: 01-493 7117.	I.H.T. 3-2-79
LONDON MARKETING MANAGER		Int'l Grp. (Eurobond market).	London + travel	About 35; bkgd. int'l banking; fam. with U.S., British & continental procedures; Eng + Fr. &/or Ger.	Fiduciaire Generale de Luxembourg, Personnel Dept., P.O. Box 351, Luxembourg (Grand-Duchy).	I.H.T. 3-2-79
GENERAL MANAGER Saudi Arabia	Attractive tax free	Member of large int'l group (manuf. materials for const. ind.).	Saudi Arabia	Early 30's; highest qual. of leadership & entrepreneurial talent with sound com. & fin. knowl.	T.G. West (Ref. 411), Whites Recruitment Ltd., 72 Fleet St., London EC4Y 1JS	Daily Telegraph 6-2-79
Sr. FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGER	Highly attractive	One of largest privately owned commercial banks in the world.	Middle East	33-45; understanding of major int'l currency mkts with ability to commun. & act as respons. & innov. admin.	Box 2241, Gould & Portmans Ltd., 55/57 High Holborn, London WC1	Financial Times 6-2-79
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	F.F.120,000	Multinational co.	Paris area	Formal accounting qual.; 3-5 yrs. proven exp. pref. in Anglo-saxon environ.; Eng., Fr.	Ref. 923-HT, I.C.A., 3 Rue d'Hauteville, 75010 Paris.	I.H.T. 6-2-79
SENIOR PROJECT PLANNER		SNC-RUST Ltd. (pulp & paper ind.).	Canada	Min. 10 yrs. exp. ind. projects & min. 3 yrs. field exp. in planning, scheduling & monitoring.	Manager of Employment, SNC RUST Ltd., 1 Complexe Desjardins, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H5B 1B2.	I.H.T. 6-2-79
MARKETING MANAGER Hong Kong	Over £20,000 + allowances.	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	Hong Kong	Extensive line mngt. exp. in mktg., pref. commercial sector; 30-45.	Ref. N° HK 1082/EC, PA Management, Consultants Ltd., 60 a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel.: 01-235 6060.	The Economist 3-2-79

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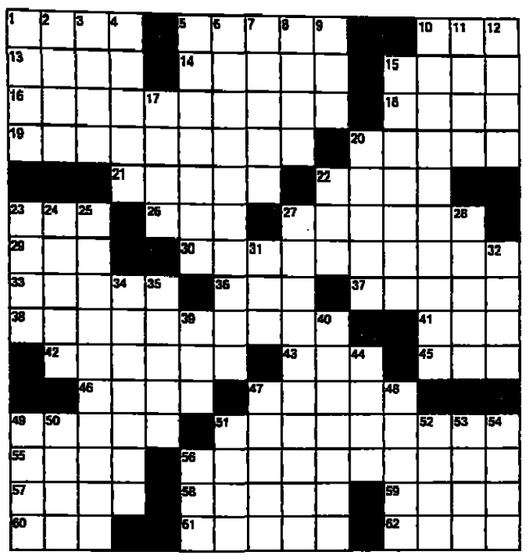
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15 Rx datum
16 Mishmash
18 Doing nothing
19 Extend
20 Navajo house
21 Pares
22 Adjective for cerium
23 Tourist's must
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61 Moriarty's creator
62 Piece of land

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2 Skyscraper girder
3 Vessel for a missile
4 Emulate Old Scratch
5 Gaiter's cousin
6 Blue-green beryl
7 Thames craft
8 Notorious marquis
9 Wallach
10 Mishmash
11 Minorca, e.g.
12 Made out
15 Igneous rock
17 Bern's river
20 Unrelenting
22 Circular: Abbr.
23 U.S. naturalist: 1838-1914
24 Like —— (probably)
25 Mishmashes
27 Pluckless
28 Provide
31 U.S. regulatory agcy.
32 Facility
34 Atone for
35 Large antelope
39 Without exception
40 Well supplied
44 Like the hunter's moon
47 Not al dente
48 Trapper's take
49 Bartlett, e.g.
50 Ivy League campus
51 Marchetti of football fame
52 Maison mate
53 "Step ——!"
54 Word with setter or writer
56 Mire

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	-	-	N.A.	MADRID	14	57	Rain
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Sunny	MIAMI	15	60	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	46	Rain	MILAN	3	37	Fog
ATHENS	10	50	Rain	MONTREAL	—14	7	Snow
BEIRUT	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	—11	12	Sunny
BELGRADE	4	39	Overcast	MUNICH	7	44	Rain
BERLIN	1	33	Snow	NEW YORK	0	32	Sunny
BRUSSELS	4	39	Overcast	NICE	14	57	Overcast
BUCHAREST	—1	30	Overcast	OSLO	1	33	Sunny
BUDAPEST	—1	30	Overcast	PARIS	4	39	Overcast
CASABLANCA	26	78	Overcast	PRAGUE	0	32	Snow
COPENHAGEN	—3	26	Snow	ROME	15	59	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	-	-	N.A.	SOFIA	1	33	Fog
DUBLIN	3	37	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	—2	28	Snow
EDINBURGH	3	37	Sunny	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	11	51	Fog	TEL AVIV	18	64	Overcast
FRANKFURT	3	37	Sunny	TOKYO	-	-	N.A.
GENEVA	9	48	Overcast	TUNIS	17	62	Overcast
HELSINKI	—4	21	Snow	VIENNA	1	33	Fog
ISTANBUL	5	41	Fog	WARSAW	—3	26	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Overcast	WASHINGTON	0	32	Sunny
LISBON	15	59	Rain	ZURICH	7	44	Rain
LONDON	3	37	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	50	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 8, 1979

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

—(d) Boerbond	SF 726.30*
—(d) Conbor	SF 673.00*
—(d) Grobor	SF 574.00*
—(d) Stockbor	SF 726.00*

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

—(d) CSF Fund	SF 15.98
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.81
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.58

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.44
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.94
—(w) High Interest Sterling	00.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.15
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.27
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.16

CREDIT SUISSE:

—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 393.25
—(d) Canasec	SF 387.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 56.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 48.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 389.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 111.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

—(d) Concentra	DM 21.40
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.10

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 23.97*
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$ 61.70
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.02
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.68*
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 14.17

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.77
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.33
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 15.90

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 53.25
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.18
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.38
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.92

JARDINE FLEMING:

—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$85.17
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 18.06

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 334.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

—(r) Parlen Sw. R Est	SF 1,318.00
—(r) Securwatts	SF 168.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

—(d) America-Valor	SF 319.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 48.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 404.00
—(d) Swissvalor	SF 242.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 64.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 71.82
—(d) Universal Fund	

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

—(d) Amca	SF 19.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 66.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 117.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 53.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.50
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 248.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 141.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 209.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

—(d) Allanlagefonds	DM 11.28
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.05
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.50
—(d) Unifonds	DM 38.30
—(d) Unirenta	DM 59.80
—(d) Unispecial I	

Other Funds

—(w) Alexander Fund	$7.05
—(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.25
—(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
—(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.30
—(w) CAMIT	$ 9.92
—(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 11.95
—(d) Capitol Rentinvest	LF 1,377.00
—(d) Caribtca Open-End Fund	$ 180.13
—(d) Citadel Fund	$ 2.99
—(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 911.59
—(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.83
—(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.81
—(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.80
—(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.11
—(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 15.77
—(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.61
—(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,129.00
—(w) First-Eagle Fund	$ 4,110.16
—(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
—(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,517*
—(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.48
—(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.84
—(d) Frankf.-Trust Interlink.	DM 40.48
—(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.30
—(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.81
—(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 224.76
—(i) H.O.I.T. Hebel	$ 30.93
—(d) Icofund	$ 11.03
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 108.99
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.48
—(d) Intertund S.A.	$ 10.28
—(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 151.00
—(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.91
—(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 4.52
—(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.30
—(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
—(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.43
—(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.32
—(w) Japan Selection Fund	$66.08
—(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.04
—(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,506.00
—(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.10
—(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 37.54
—(i) Leverage Con. Hold	$ 46.24
—(w) Luxfund	$ 26.17
—(d) Medielanum Sel. Fund	$10.99
—(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.67
—(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.83
—(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.98
—(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.15
—(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.16
—(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 66.67
—(d) Putnam (Intern'l Fund	$ 29.85
—(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,905.00
—(d) Rentinvest	LF 823.00
—(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.56
—(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.28
—(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 76.35
—(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	$ 14.89
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
—(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 97.00
—(w) Soros Fund	$ 583.59
—(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
—(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 48.33
—(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 65.33
—(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 37.92
—(r) Unilife Assurance G'teed	$ 9.97
—(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.84
—(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.57
—(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 10.63
—(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.54
—(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 438.69
—(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.74
—(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 68.98
—(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,481.58

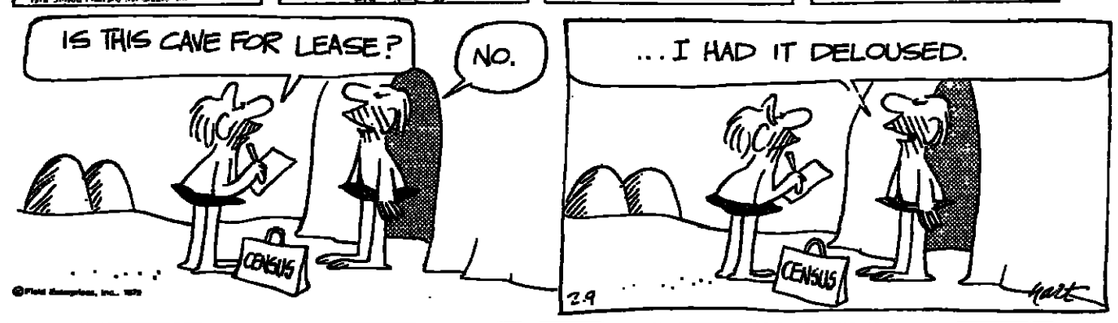
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; SF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

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PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



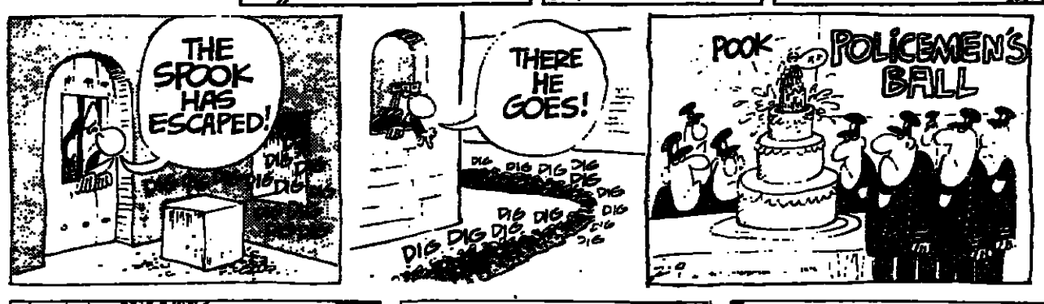
BEETLE BAILEY



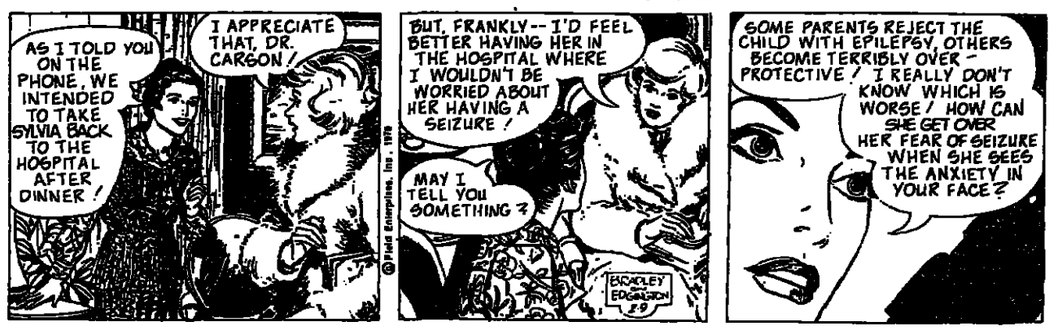
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAPEE

BREHT

MANCEP

MURTES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A ○○-○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IMBUE TABOO DEBATE ADJUST

Answer: What he did when he was accused of opening the door to let them in—HE "ADMITTED"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

LITTLE LIVES

By John Howland Spyker. 215 pages. Fred Jordan Books-Gross & Dunlap. $10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

I LOOK back over my shoulder at this book, because a masterpiece may be gaining on me. "Little Lives" has already been compared, rather predictably, to Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology" and Sherwood Anderson's "Winesberg, Ohio." Less predictably, it has been mentioned in the same sentence with William Faulkner's "The Hamlet." In other words, "Little Lives" is about rural folk in short takes. In this case, the rural folk abide in Washington County in upstate New York.

They are farmers, bankers, stonecutters, chemists, blacksmiths, swineherds, ministers, prostitutes, schoolteachers, draymen, doctors, tanners, drunks and thieves. John Howland Spyker — and we will be talking about who he is later on — introduces them one-by-one by their quaint names. Each is allowed an anecdote or two, a peculiarity of personal appearance, an eccentricity or an obsession, estranged love and, most of the time, a sad death.

If they have a favorite saying — for instance — "The Mormonite Duck is monogamous" — we are given it. If they are celebrated in a scrap of a poem or a children's song or an odd epitaph on the gravestone, we get that, too. They are, in a way, notations on, or ingredients for, a set of characters about which Spyker is brooding. He refuses to sum them up, as if that's not his job.

Singsong Bible

The style of all this is a sort of outback Old Testament singsong that specializes in the dying fall as a punch line, Mark Twain playing with and occasionally fracturing Elizabethan rhythms: "It is not always honestly given, but you will have a better time, nevertheless, if, when a woman loves you, you take that love seriously."

Spyker by turns is witty, irascible, lugubrious, vain and unseemly. When he reaches for a metaphor, it is almost always to be found in nature rather than a book, although we learn eventually that he considers himself a literary man.

He quotes from the 17th-century diary of Robert Hooke: "Discoursed about Universal Character, about Preadmits and of Creation. About insects. I mentioned all vegetables to be females. I told Wild and Aubrey of flying. Wild cold. Drank port."

Who is Spyker to be discoursing on the "Universal Character" he finds in his "Little Lives" so far up the canal from the mythical and iniquitous New York, N.Y.? He seems to be — we feel him to be — old, childless, unmarried, with enough money to sit in his mansion and put down his ironic stories. His family has been in Washington County for generations. He has loved and lost. As we move from, say, Vanessa Wunderlich to Budgy Bordelaise, he gets more and more excited, and what excites him is the bizarre.

Here is where "Little Lives" becomes interesting, something more subversive than "Spoon River Anthology" and "Winesburg, Ohio" — which were, I suppose, necessary in order for our literature to graduate from high school, but whose mute, inglorious Miltons are tedious today. "Little Lives" fairly rages with fantasy and passion and a taste for the catastrophic.

What does Spyker choose to n tice and record? The undergrou traffic in contraceptive sponges a the cocaine in the jars of fruit juic children who eat worms and ch dren who are murdered; bankru cy, insanity, suicide and demon possession; men who lose the arms and legs, or who are trampl by oxen or who fall into vats of fi minate and are dissolved to t bone, or who are steamed to dea "like a lobster" in a car wash, whose skins are fried "to a de brownish yellow almost like goo grackle" — these, and Semmelw fever, and Mongoloidism, are wh attract his eye when he isn't thin ing about sex, which is most of t rest of the time.

Pseudonymous

Increasingly, as I turned the pa es, even when I laughed, I was a sorbed by Spyker. He is his ov novel. It is as if the grumpy inte gence of Edmund Wilson "Upstate" were cohabiting unnat rally with the bleak compulsions the Michael Lesy in "Wiscons Death Trip." Add to this amalga the raging sexuality of an old m Yeats — hoarding his marro bones, his daybreaks and can ends, beginning his war on God and the bitter irony of Conrad Ai en, who lived out his life pouri martinis on the grave of the pare who betrayed him. Analyze the n ty crack about "the former poe Richard Eberhart.

John Howland Spyker is hims literature: a Charles Kinbote, Gerontion, a Tiresias. The publis er tells us that Spyker "has pu lished several books of fiction a poetry under another name." No sense. He has published more thr a dozen books of fiction and poet under the name of Richard Elma Those books, when they have be reviewed at all, have usually be reviewed by ignoramuses.

Elman has always covered t much territory — the politics family life, the tribal rites of a deme, the human particulars of t Holocaust — and reviewers, wh cover too little territory, have ten ed to review his previous books i stead of the one they've just rea And so I suppose he was hidi from his own mixed reputatio and dared to let Spyker speak f another self. The wonder is that, a consequence, Elman has created character more plausible and mo engrossing than most novelis whose names we know.

John Leonard is on the staff of Th New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	R	A	T		C	E	D	E	D		C	L	O	P
I	A	G	O		A	M	E	E	R		R	I	D	E
T	H	E	B	A	N	D	'	S	'	L	A	'	E	D	O	N
E	S	S	E	N	C	E	S		M	O	I	T	O	R	S
			D	A	I	N		P	A	G	E			
R	E	T	U	R	N		A	L	I	T	A		P	E	P
A	M	'	D	R	E		L	U	I		D	A	N	A
D	O	W	N	W	E	N	T	M	'	C	O	U	N	T	Y
I	T	'	E	'	S		S	E	A		L	O	I	R	E
O	I	E	R		S	T	A	R		F	O	R	C	E	D
			C	A	R	I		P	U	B				
S	A	M	A	R	A		T	E	R	I	A	P	H	I	M
T	H	E	G	A	I	N	'	S	'	A	L	L	H	E	R	E
G	O	R	E		G	R	A	C	E		I	'	M	A	M
E	Y	E	S		E	'	R	'	E	'	D		L	I	N	O

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the hands shown, two teams reached the obvious contract of three no-trump by a brisk route, and both West players led the spade five. This followed the modern expert tendency to lead the second highest from worthless holdings.

At one table, South played low in dummy, and East put up the ten. South won with the ace and guessed the clubs correctly by leading the six and playing low from the dummy. East won with the king and would have defeated the contract if he had shifted to the diamond queen. This was obviously a possibility, but from his angle his partner might have begun with four or five spades headed by Q-J-8. In that case, it was important to persevere with that suit. When he did so, South was able to win and clear clubs, scoring nine tricks.

In the replay, East made the subtle first-trick play of the spade six rather than the ten. This risked nothing, because his partner was sure to have the eight if the lead was from strength in spades. South won with the queen, but was less successful in guessing the location of the club ten. He crossed to the heart queen and led to the club eight.

When this lost to the ten, he was doomed. West found the shift to diamonds, knowing from the play to the first trick that spades offered no future. South made the winnin guess in hearts to score and ext trick in that suit, but was dow one.

It is interesteing to consider wh would have happened if South h guessed better by leading a cl from dummy to his queen at t third trick. If West had taken h ace, a diamond shift would n have helped the defense, for Sou would have been able to hold h his ace twice and then develo clubs. West would have done be to duck in clubs, in which case t fate of the contract would ha hinged on South's play of the hea suit.

NORTH (D)
♠K92
♡AQ10
◇1062
♣J973

WEST	EAST
♠8543	♠1076
♡85	♡J743
◇K973	◇QJ4
♣A102	♣K54

SOUTH
♠AQJ
♡K982
◇A85
♣Q86

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1N.T.	Pass
3N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade five.

Russians Cancel Detroit Exhibit

DETROIT, Feb. 8 (NYT) — scheduled exhibition at the Univ sity of Michigan of Russian art o jects and paintings from the Herm tage Museum in Leningrad h been canceled by the Soviet Go ernment, university officials sa yesterday.

Bret Waller, director of t university's museum of art, said t university had been informed of t cancellation by the Soviet Embs sy, which expressed the Sovi government's objection to the i clusion of the exhibition in a larg festival at the university that i cluded poetry reading by Jos Brodsky, the former dissident wh is now in exile, and a quotation material promoting the event fro author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, t Nobel Prize-winning writer.

The show, "The Art of Russ 1800-1850," was to have been highlight of the university's Ru sian Arts Festival, which ru through April 2. The objects a paintings were to be displayed fro Feb. 16 to March 16, according Waller.

'Elikritchka' and the Rest

Russians Ready to Face NHL Stars

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT) — their bluejeans and windbreak-s, they resembled a large group of ck musicians with an insistent mber. But these were the hockey ayers on the Soviet national am. Thick through the thighs and ps, as hockey players usually are, ey stared silently at a dozen on-okers as they filed into their essing rooms Monday at Madi-n Square Garden, where they will ppose the National Hockey eague all stars in a three-game ries, beginning tonight.

Before their first workout, many ayers had carpentry to do — aning and sawing new sticks until ch bent with the proper feel. But on they began to emerge. The st player to appear in uniform as Helmut Balderis, the huge 26-ar-old right wing with a mustache at the Volga boatman would have erished.

"Is he something," said a Cana-an familiar with the Soviet team. "Over there he's known as Eli-kritchka — The Electric Train."

Balderis is from Riga, a Baltic Sea port in Latvia, where he was discovered by the Soviet coach, Victor Tikhonov, and brought back to play for the Moscow Dynamo team. Of all the Soviet players, he is the one to watch, the one that the NHL all stars must contain. Some hockey people consider him the equal of Guy Lafleur, the Montreal Canadiens' elegant right wing. Among the Soviet players, he is unique in that he is the only one listed as a technologist. Most are listed as students, a few as teachers and one as a crane operator.

"He's also listed at 5-10 and 189 pounds," an onlooker mentioned later. "He looks twice that big to me."

Significant Sweater

Like his teammates, Balderis was wearing a red helmet (manufactured by a Canadian firm), red pants and red stockings. But he also had on a red practice sweater, signifying he was a member of the No.1 forward line with Victor Zhluktov, a lanky 26-year-old center, and Sergei Kapustin, a 25-year-old left wing.

Other units wore green, blue or white sweaters. But even in the chill of the empty rink, Balderis had the look of a star, leaning nonchalantly on the boards between rushes, the first to sit on the bench when his line was not scrimmaging. But when he was working, he displayed the burst of Earl Campbell turning the corner on a sweep. And everywhere that Balderis went, he was followed by the eyes of Bill Torrey, who has organized the NHL team and now is watching the Soviet workout.

"Do you have a scouting report on the Soviets?" the New York Islanders' general manager was asked.

"They don't make that very easy," he said. "After their Isvestia tournament, they disappeared."

For the last three weeks the Soviets are whispered to have worked out in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, on an ice surface similar to that of the Garden's in size. They also are said to have lived and practiced on New York time there to minimize jet lag. But their team officials say that the Amsterdam ice was larger than the Garden's and that they are adjusting now to an eight-hour difference from Moscow's time zone.

Mysterious Absence

Another whisper is that one of the best Soviet players, a 20-year-old defenseman named Vasilev Fetisov who is known as the Bobby Orr of the Soviet Union, was left home for mysterious reasons. At first the Soviets said that he had a "severe cold." On Monday they said he had a "back injury."

Mystery is always part of the Soviet charm. One of their mystery men is Anatole Segulin, a husky bald bear who resembles a big Nikita Khrushev who was listed as their technical director. "He's the ticket," a Canadian equipment representative said. "If you want anything done, he's the man."

Segulin was wearing suspenders under his black leather jacket — red-white-and-blue suspenders with white stars on them. Asked through a Canadian interpreter, Aggie Kukulowicz, why he wore the suspenders, he smiled.

"He says," the interpreter said, "you've got to keep your pants up with something."

"Ask him," the interpreter was requested, "where he got those suspenders."

"He bought them in the Soviet Union," the interpreter relayed. "Where else?"

"Ask him," one of the newsmen requested, "is he a member of the KGB?"

When the question was translated, Segulin smiled mysteriously but somewhat approvingly, as if he had been awarded a compliment he did not deserve. Then he answered.

"He played 20 years of hockey and football," the interpreter finally said. "He did not have time for any other job."

After the workout, the managing director of the hockey department of the Soviet Sports Committee, Viacheslav Koloskov, and the coach, Victor Tikhonov, answered questions through a Soviet interpreter. They thought the world tournament was more important than the NHL series. They thought the Garden ice was too thin, they thought that questions about the increase in fighting in Soviet games "wandered away from the main subject," they thought this was the best Soviet hockey team ever to come to the United States or Canada. They also supported the NHL format that permitted a fan's ballot to select the starting all-star team.

"In our country," the interpreter translated, "we have been having it for sometime and we have an idea it has been stolen by the NHL leaders."

To Heighten Game Appeal

NBA Players Urge Rules Change

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT) — ncerned over declines in atten-nce and television ratings, the ational Basketball Players' Asso-iation has suggested sweeping anges to add intensity and peals to the game.

Meeting in Detroit after last nday's All-Star Game, the player presentatives from each of the 22 ams offered the following sugges-ns:

- Reinstate handchecking.
- Introduce the 3-point basket.
- Increase the time limit for tak-g a shot from 24 seconds to 30 or
- Improve the officiating.
- Permit a zone defense.
- Improve telecasts.

It was the first time the players had expressed concern over the status of the game.

"There are no real problems yet," said Larry Fleisher, general counsel for the players, "but we don't want to bury our heads in the sand. We must stay ahead of the game and continue to make it better."

Schedule-Change Approved

The players agreed that the owners had taken a major step to add interest to the game and increase attendance by switching to an unbalanced schedule next season. Under the new system, each team will play 60 of its 82 games within its conference. For the last three seasons the teams have played one another four times. Now they will play one another six times within the conference, plus two games each with opponents outside the conference.

"The intercity rivalries will now return," said Wes Unseld of the Washington Bullets. "It was very difficult for a New York fan to relate to players from Portland whom he rarely sees. Now that teams will be playing each other six times, we can look for the return of more individual rivalries like those between Bill Bradley and Jack Marin, Dave DeBusschere and Gus Johnson or Paul Silas, and Wilt Chamberlain and Bill Russell.

After last season's rash of violence, the owners banned handchecking, by which a defender impedes the progress of an offensive player by the use of his hands. The owners cited handchecking as a major cause of the violence.

Irv Levin, owner of the San Diego Clippers and chairman of the NBA Board of Governors, said recently: "Handchecking leads to fights. By allowing defenders to put their hands on offensive players, we're inviting fights. Some say eliminating handchecking would hurt the defense. Let them play defense with their feet."

Case for Handchecking

Gail Goodrich of the New Orleans Jazz and Lionel Hollins of the Portland Trail Blazers, both guards, offered the suggestions to reinstate handchecking.

"There is an absolute necessity to allow us to handcheck," Goodrich said. "The change was a mistake. The players are too good and when they can't be stopped defensively, the points come too easily. The difference between the college and the pro game has always been the physical aspect of the pro game. The ban on handchecking has removed that."

The players unanimously suggested restoration of handchecking, even the small, quick guards who had benefited from the ban.

There was heated discussion on the use of zone defenses.

"The zone defense would make it more difficult for a team to score points and restore intelligence to the game," said Goodrich, who also initiated the suggestion for increasing the time limit for taking a shot.

The players unanimously supported the present use of three officials, but said there was a need for better officiating and training of officials.

3-Point Field Goal

Maurice Lucas of the Trial Blazers and Don Chaney of the Boston Celtics, both of whom had played in the defunct American Basketball Association, suggested adopting the 3-point field goal when shot from 25 feet or more.

Fleisher said that he hoped to meet with NBA officials to try to implement the players' suggestions. He also indicated that some proposals might become part of new collective-bargaining negotiations. The present contract expires June 1.



Associated Press

ndy Messersmith (right) and Al Campanis, the Dodger vice esident, announce their agreement on a two-year contract.

Messersmith, Forgiven, Returns to the Dodgers

By Earl Gustkey

OS ANGELES, Feb. 8 — The dgers and Andy Messersmith, months after he left the club in a yer-owner dispute, made up yes-day.

The Dodgers signed the 33-year-l righthander to a two-year con-ct two weeks after he had an im-ssive workout at Dodger Stadi-

The Dodgers' personnel director, Campanis, said that Mes-smith could fill the vacancy on e Dodgers' pitching staff that was eated when Tommy John signed th New York on Nov. 22.

"Andy Messersmith is a great mpetitor and we think he's going be a big immediate help," he d. "It's my privilege to welcome mber 47 [Messersmith's old dger uniform number] again o the Dodger family."

Messersmith, a $115,000-per-ar pitcher for the Dodgers in 75, contended that he was a free ent after he played the 1975 sea-n without a contract. The dgers and other team owners ntended that once a renewal ause in a player contract is voked, a player is bound to his d contract.

The case went first to federal urt, then to arbitration. Arbitra-r Peter Seitz, hired by the owners, clared Messersmith a free agent. ie owners then fired Seitz and ent back into federal court.

A federal appeals court con-rred with Seitz, and Messersmith came a free agent on March 16, 976.

Messersmith and his agent, Herb smond, then went on a circus-yle shopping tour through major ague baseball. Negotiations in-lved chiefly the Dodgers, Yank-s, Braves and Angels. Everywhere ey went, it seemed, they left be-nd frayed nerves.

Ray Kroc, the owner of the Padres, said after negotiating with Messersmith: "Not even the president of McDonald's gets what they're asking for. It was the most amazing display of arrogance I've ever seen. He can go work in a car wash for all I care."

Atlanta's owner, Ted Turner, said: "This whole thing is a catastrophe. For the first time in my life, I feel humiliated."

But Messersmith signed with Atlanta, getting a three-year contract calling for an estimated $40,000 bonus and a $300,000 yearly salary.

On the field since then, he's been something of a flop. But "the Messersmith Case" led to the free agent revolution in baseball, catapulting some medium-grade players into six-digit salary brackets. Players have referred to him as "our Abraham Lincoln."

He had an 11-11 year with Atlanta in 1976, then underwent elbow surgery following a midseason 1977 injury.

By December, 1977, Turner had given up on his investment. He shopped around at the Honolulu winter meetings and George Steinbrenner of the Yankees picked up Messersmith for $100,000.

With the Yankees, Messersmith separated a shoulder in spring training, appeared in only 22 innings, and was given his unconditional release last November.

But both Messersmith and the Dodgers believe that he has recovered, a diagnosis arrived at on Jan. 25. That was the day Messersmith pitched in Dodger Stadium.

Messersmith threw 50 to 60 pitches in 15 minutes that morning.

"He made us pop-eyed," Campanis said. "We put the [radar] gun on him and he was throwing 84 mph, which, for January, is excellent for any pitcher. We figure he'll be throwing 89 to 90 mph at spring training.

"Then he showed us a new pitch, a hard screwball. And he always has had the best changeup in baseball. But most important, he was loose, had good rotation on his curve and his motion was good.

"When Andy left, I turned to the 'committee' there that morning and said: 'Well?' Everyone nodded their heads. We all felt the same way — he can still pitch."

Los Angeles Times

larrelson to Retire

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (AP) - Shortstop Bud Harrelson, who iled to attract baseball interest as free agent, has decided to retire ter 14 seasons in the National eague. Harrelson, 34, batted .214 a utility infielder in 71 games ith the Philadelphia Phillies last ear. He spent his 13 other seasons ith the New York Mets.



Associated Press

Kevin Keegan salutes the crowd at Wembley Stadium after he scored England's first goal against Northern Ireland.

England Beats Northern Ireland And Takes Lead in Nations' Cup

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Kevin Keegan scored one goal and set up two as England blanked Northern Ireland, 4-0, at Wembley last night to take the lead in Group 1 of the European Nations' Cup soccer championship.

Keegan, dovetailing beautifully with midfielder Trevor Brooking, capped 25 minutes of English pressure when he stole inside the Northern Ireland keeper, Pat Jennings, to open the scoring with a neat header from a Steve Coppell cross.

The Irish squad, fashioned entirely from English League players, hit back briefly as midfielder Sammy McIlroy linked with winger Terry Cochrane to embarrass the English fullbacks.

But immediately after the interval England stunned the Irish with two goals in four minutes, delighting the capacity crowd of 92,000.

Peter Barnes, the first winger, beat two men and passed wide on the left to Keegan, who floated a pinpoint cross to the far post, where Bob Latchford headed past a hesitant Jennings.

In the 49th minute, Brooking lofted a corner into the six-yard box, where centerback Dave Watson, surprised to find himself unmarked, headed into an empty net to put England ahead, 3-0.

Keegan completed the agony by sneaking in to meet a low Brooking corner, and backheading the ball to Latchford, who scored his second goal of the night and his fourth in three championship matches.

England and Northern Ireland both have five points, but England has played only three games with a goals record of 9-4 while Northern Ireland has played four games with a 4-5 record.

Combined Rules

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI) — The Challenge Cup series will be played according to a combination of international rules and NHL rules, a member of the Soviet party said yesterday.

Vilacheslav Koloskov said that there will be no measurement in the curves of the Russian sticks and there will be no penalty assessed to a goalie who holds the puck.

Under NHL rules, a team can be penalized if any of its players is found to have a stick blade curvature exceeding a half inch, and also if the goalie holds the puck without being pressured by an opponent.

The series was to have been exclusively under NHL rules, but the change late Tuesday occurred in a meeting between Soviet officials and the NHL president, John Ziegler.

Lapointe Joins NHL Squad

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Guy Lapointe, Montreal's star defenseman, was added to the Challenge Cup roster today, Coach Scotty Bowman announced.

"Lapointe is working out in Montreal and will be available for the last two games of the series," Bowman said. Lapointe had been suffering from pneumonia for the last two weeks.

Defenseman Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders was officially scratched from the series opener, but is expected to be ready for the final two games.

The original agreement stipulating 25-man rosters was amended to make room for Lapointe. The Russians and the NHL have now agreed that teams can carry 26 players.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Washington	27	15	.712	—
Philadelphia	30	19	.612	5½
New Jersey	24	26	.480	12
New York	25	31	.446	14
Boston	20	32	.385	17
Central Division				
San Antonio	32	23	.582	—
Houston	28	23	.549	2
Atlanta	29	26	.527	3
Cleveland	21	32	.396	10
Detroit	19	35	.352	12½
New Orleans	18	36	.333	13½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	32	20	.615	—
Denver	29	26	.527	4½
Milwaukee	22	33	.400	11½
Indiana	21	32	.396	11½
Chicago	20	33	.377	12½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	34	18	.654	—
Los Angeles	34	20	.630	1
Phoenix	32	21	.604	2½
Portland	25	25	.500	8
San Diego	27	28	.491	8½
Golden State	25	30	.455	10½

Wednesday's Results

Boston 107, Seattle 100
Philadelphia 114, Detroit 103
New Jersey 90, Indiana 84
Denver 120, Cleveland 105
Kansas City 124, Atlanta 108
Washington 96, Milwaukee 90
New Orleans 125, New York 123 (ot)
San Antonio 126, San Diego 113
Los Angeles 106, Golden State 104

College Basketball

East

Albright 69, Lycoming 59
Butler 67, Robt. Morris 62
Georgetown 62, St. Peter's 60
Geo. Washington 78, Navy 63
New Hampshire 72, Vermont 70
Pitt 65, St. Francis (Pa.) 57
Syracuse 71, South Carolina 64
Temple 54, Penn St. 43

South

Clemson 85, Wake Forest 74
Georgia 76, Florida 64
North Carolina 76, Maryland 67
Notre Dame 53, N.C. St. 52
Samford 96, S. Carolina St. 78
Tennessee 73, Auburn 62
Vanderbilt 68, Kentucky 58
Xavier 61, Louisiana Coll. 55

Midwest

Colorado 78, Iowa St. 71
Kansas St. 58, Nebraska 46
Kansas 88, Missouri 83
N. Michigan 58, Mich Tech 54
Ohio U. 75, Miami 60
Wheeling (W.Va.) 70, Xavier 69

Southwest

Oklahoma 74, Oklahoma St. 67
Oral Roberts 89, Denver 67

West

C. Washington 92, St. Martin's 67
Puget Sd. 94, Portland St. 83

Pre-Olympic Skiing Trials Under Way in Lake Placid

By Michael Strauss

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 8 (NYT) — The skiing phase of the pre-Olympic trials got under way on a full scale yesterday in this snow-cloaked Adirondack resort community, with competitors from 20 nations going through a dress rehearsal for next year's Winter Games here.

Oddvar Braa of Norway won the men's 30-kilometer cross-country race while the Soviet Union made a runaway of the women's 10-kilometer event, taking the first four places.

Leading the Soviet contingent was Raisa Smetanina, a 26-year-old school teacher, who was a gold medalist in the event in the 1976 Olympics at Innsbruck. She was clocked in 31 minutes 30.87 seconds for her trip of about six miles.

Asked to comment about her victory after the race, she looked around shyly and said through an interpreter: "Maybe later. First, I would like to get permission."

Perfect Race

In contrast, Braa, who won in the impressive time of 1 hour 26 minutes 5.41 seconds, spoke up immediately. The 27-year-old corn and dairy farmer said: "For me everything worked perfectly. I could have gone faster in the last two kilometers, but at that point my coaches told me I had a comfortable lead."

Braa's winning margin was more than 25 seconds over that of Nikolai Zimyatov of the Soviet Union, who was clocked in 1:26:30.78.

Bill Koch, who stunned Nordic skiing circles at Innsbruck by becoming the first American to win an Olympic medal, a gold, was eighth. As usual, the quiet-mannered Koch had no excuses.

"I skied well," he said. "I finished more than two minutes behind the winner, but I'm satisfied. I think this is a great program in that it gives athletes from other countries a chance to see what our courses are like."

Modest Opening

Officially, the skiing trials opened on a modest note with a 10-kilometer biathlon that was won by Terje Krostad of Norway. The start of the competition, in which rifle shooting is combined with cross-country skiing, was delayed 90 minutes because of the weather. The participants had difficulty getting their rifles to function at 12 degrees below zero.

Braa's victory was no surprise. The Norwegian has consistently been a top performer in recent years. He is the first racer ever to win 10 national championships, and is the current leader in World Cup competition.

Over all, the Americans, who never have been powers in Nordic competition (cross-country or ski jumping), produced one of their strongest showings. Tim Caldwell finished 14th and Stan Dunklee was 16th.

Wenzel Wins Slalom To Narrow Margin In World Cup Race

From Wire Dispatches

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Feb. 8 — Turning in her best slalom performance of the season, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein closed to within eight World Cup points of Annemarie Moser-Proell with a victory today in the women's slalom.

"I'm glad I can still fight with the others a little," the 22-year-old Wenzel said after finishing the two courses with a total time of 1 minute 32.71 seconds. Christa Kinshofer of West Germany placed second with 1:33.52, ahead of Italy's Maria Rosa Quario, who clocked 1:33.82.

Yugoslav troops had carried much of the snow onto the slopes of Maribor's Pohorje ski complex, which was largely stripped by recent rains and warm weather.

Wenzel, the defending World Cup champion, went through the 55 gates in 44.61 to lead the first run. Her second-run time of 48.10 was slower than Kinshofer's 47.86 and Quario's 47.96. Regina Sackl of Austria did the second run in 48.71 for a fourth-place total of 1:33.97.

Yugoslav Encore

Wenzel, who also won last year's slalom here, said: "Winning here last year laid the foundation for my World Cup title, which I have to defend against hard pressure from Annemarie and the German girls.

"I will continue to fight back because if I don't do it, and if I did not believe I could win the World Cup again, I would have to stop skiing."

Proell, who has 211 points against Wenzel's 203, missed a gate during the first run and had to drop out.

"Never mind," she said. "My chances are in the giant slaloms. Even if I am beaten in the first downhill race in the States and Wenzel overtakes me in the World Cup standings, I will come back on her."

Kinshofer commented: "This is my best slalom result so far and I hope to advance in the first group in slalom."

Gained 22 Points

In the complicated system of World Cup ski scoring, Wenzel gained 22 points today. Although she can still add 10 points in upcoming slalom events, Proell can add 33.

Abigail Fisher and Cindy Nelson of the United States both retired in the first run. Fisher fell and Nelson missed a gate just before the finish. Christin Cooper, 19, headed the U.S. finishers, coming in 12th with a time of 1:35.87.

Maribor was the last of the European races for women this season. The next is a downhill event at Lake Placid, N.Y. on March 3.

Women's Slalom

1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechenstein, 1:32.71.
2. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 1:33.52.
3. Maria Rosa Quario, Italy, 1:33.82.
4. Regina Sackl, Austria, 1:33.97.
5. Regine Moesenlechner, W. Ger., 1:34.00.
6. Wilma Gallo, Italy, 1:34.25.
7. Lea Soelkner, Austria, 1:34.49.
8. Piera Macchi, Italy, 1:34.63.
9. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:34.73.
10. Brigitte Sirch, West Germany, 1:35.39.

World Cup Standings

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 211 points
2. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 203
3. Irene Epple, West Germany, 150
4. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 125
5. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 115
6. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 110
7. Regina Sackl, Austria, 105
8. Fabienne Serrat, France, 91
9. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 85
10. Perrine Pelen, France, 77

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Signed Bob Stanley and Jim Wright, pitchers.

National League

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Signed Andy Messersmith, pitcher, to a two-year contract.

NEW YORK METS—Obtained Jesse Orosco, pitcher, from Minnesota as the player to be named later in the Jerry Koosman trade.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS—Settled the contract of Bill Hogaboam, center, so he may negotiate with other NHL clubs.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Ron Lalonde, center, to Hershey of the American Hockey League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

BOSTON CELTICS—Waived Marvin Barnes, forward.

NEW JERSEY NETS—Traded Eric Money and Al Skinner, guards, to the Philadelphia 76ers for Harvey Catchings, center, Ralph Simpson, guard, and future considerations.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DETROIT LIONS—Named Larry Pasquale special teams coach.

Canadian Football League

EDMONTON ESKIMOS—Announced that Bob Macauley, linebacker, has agreed to terms on a three-year contract.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Winnipeg	25	19	6	56	201	183
New England	24	15	7	55	191	160
Quebec	25	19	4	54	183	160
Edmonton	25	21	0	50	185	158
Cincinnati	20	25	5	45	177	187
Birmingham	19	26	4	42	173	198
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded

Wednesday's Results

Winnipeg 3, Birmingham 2
Edmonton 8, Cincinnati 5

Catchings Goes To the 76ers in 4-Player Swap

RUTHERFORD, N.J., Feb. 8 (AP) — Harvey Catchings, a 6-foot-9 forward-center who has averaged just three points a game in his 4½-year National Basketball Association career, was the key man for the New Jersey Nets in a four-player swap yesterday with the Philadelphia 76ers.

The Nets dealt guards Eric Money and Al Skinner to the 76ers in exchange for Catchings, guard Ralph Simpson and cash. "It was just a situation where we are getting destroyed on the boards, we needed a big guy," explained the Nets' coach, Kevin Loughery.

Catchings appeared in only half of Philadelphia's 48 games, averaging 2.9 points. He was the 76er's third-string center behind Caldwell Jones and Darryl Dawkins. Simpson, a 6-foot-5 guard, averaged 5.4 points in 36 games this season.

Money, in his fifth season, was averaging 16.6 points, playing in 46 of New Jersey's 49 games. Skinner, plagued by a sore wrist for much of the season, had appeared in 22 games, averaging 7.9 points.

Celtics Waive Barnes

BOSTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Forward Marvin Barnes was waived by the Boston Celtics yesterday, making him available to other NBA clubs for $1,000.

Barnes had been suspended last week for skipping practice and had appeared in only six of the last 11 games.

"Barnes has failed to live up to his contractual obligations," said the Celtics' president, Red Auerbach. "He hasn't contributed competitively to the ball club. Barnes has not maintained himself in first class condition to play and has materially breached his contract."

The 6-foot-9, 26-year-old Barnes was unavailable for comment. If he is not claimed by another team within 48 hours, he is free to make a deal on his own.

Soccer Official Beaten, 8 Italy Players Banned

CALTANISSETTA, Sicily, Feb.8 (Reuters) — Eight amateur soccer players in the Sicilian third-division club Altariva today were banned from the game for life for beating up a referee, sport officials said.

The players attacked the referee when their side was two goals down in the middle of the second half of a division match against Libertas Gimmei last Sunday. Libertas won, 3-1.



Observer

Follow That Script!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I went into show business. Why not? Everybody said, "You can never call yourself a writer until you've written a musical that never gets produced." Anyhow, it looked more interesting than politics, which had turned into accounting.

In less time than it takes to say, "There's no business like show business," I was in conference. We were all in conference. The composer brought music. The lyricist brought words for the music. The producer brought his powerful critical judgment, and I brought a script that would never get produced.



Baker

We conferred for a year or two. It was exhilarating. I could understand why all the old theater professionals say, "There's no business like show business."

"Buck up!" the composer always cried. A composer of infinite ingenuity and relentless optimism, he would go back to the keyboard and produce a melody more beautiful than he had ever produced before. "There's no business like show business," the lyricist would tell me and recharge her nimble wit to produce lyrics not dependent on rhyming "moon" with "June."

* * *

Over the coffee I dreamed of millions. In the theater people talk of millions the way the Pentagon talks of billions. Just one more script and that island in the Aegean would be mine for the buying. I wrote another script.

This one would never get produced either, as it turned out, nor the next one, nor the one after that, but we were getting there. No longer were we doing a musical about a paraplegic cabdriver who falls in love with a tollbooth collector at the Lincoln Tunnel. Somehow, inexorably, because there's no business like show business, the musical had turned into the story of a fast-food-chain heiress who falls in love with a Marine corporal during the Boxer Rebellion.

One day a great director emerged during coffee in a swirl of cape. He had a Mephistophelean smile and beard to match. We all conferred. The director loved it, but of course it was all wrong. The script needed "a lot of work." So did the music. So did the lyrics.

"There's no business like show business," he explained, while proving indisputably that the show was really about an aristocratic Roman girl, illegitimate daughter of Augustus Caesar, who falls in love with Attila the Hun and sires the House of Romanov, which later ruled Imperial Russia.

At this point, the producer became eligible for Social Security and retired. It was the first sensible act any of us had committed.

When I proposed to follow his example, the composer and lyricist and director cornered me behind a cup of coffee and said, "There's no business like show business."

Indeed there isn't. In what other business is it possible to labor three years to earn a total of $90 while spending $465 for coffee? It was no surprise, then, that a second producer emerged from a Rolls-Royce. He loved the show. He even paid for the coffee. It was cloud nine, except for the script, which had to be rewritten to turn it into the story of Abraham Lincoln's granddaughter falling in love with John L. Lewis and inspiring him to found the United Mine Workers of America.

* * *

What was this we saw before us? Yet another producer? Yes, yes. Now there would be whole urns of coffee. Back to the keyboard went the composer, back to the solstice moon for the lyricist, back to the Plotto Board for the craver of island property in the Aegean.

Who could possibly balk at changing the script again? Of course what the world was waiting for was a musical about a poor flower girl from Naples who fell in love with Marconi and inspired him to invent radio. Why hadn't we seen it all along?

Euphoria supreme! Orgies of dramaturgical rewriting! A ring of the telephone. Who is this? A theater man wise in the mysteries of money. He has an inspiration. How it would help the show if I would but take a cut in pay.

I explain that I am receiving no pay to be cut at the moment, in fact have earned nothing from this great enterprise since 1976 when somebody paid me $90. "What do you expect?" he explained. "There's no business like show business."

Thailand's Anything-Goes 'Kick-Boxing'

By George McArthur

BANGKOK — It was a fairly typical fight night at Bangkok's Lumpini arena — a shirt-sleeve crowd of about 2,000, drinking beer and screaming for action. They got it.

Before the eight bouts ended, three fighters had been kicked senseless and another had been kicked out of the ring, too dazed to find his way back.

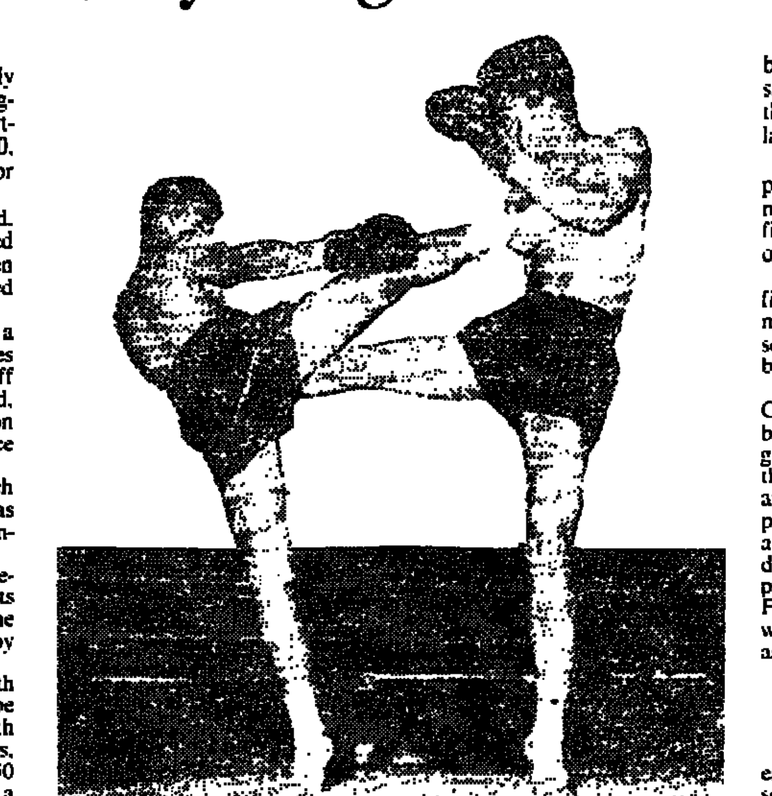
In one unusual exchange, a fighter coming off the ropes managed to kick the trunks off his opponent, who, embarrased, then devoted so much attention to guarding against a recurrence that he lost the decision.

The referee halted one match that looked suspiciously as though it had been fixed, commonplace in Thailand.

All in all, it was a routine evening at the Lumpini, where fists and feet get equal billing and the mayhem is accompanied by gongs, drums and shrill flutes.

In kick-boxing, in which both feet and gloved hands can be used, the end often comes with spectacular speed. The fighters, most of them weighing 150 pounds or less, might lack a lethal punch, but they know that a powerful kick to the midsection can almost always do the job.

The victim seldom goes down on his back. He just collapses on his rear and sits there with a glassy stare, unable to breathe. Usually the referee does not bother to count.



Thailand Tourist Office

The action is uninhibited in *Muay Thai*.

Changing Odds

Gambling is legal. About 50 bookies work the stands, shouting and signaling the changing odds after each round.

A couple of dozen ceiling fans stir the heat in the old warehouse-style building. Vendors do a brisk business selling a peppery noodle soup.

You don't go to the arena to keep cool or pay respects to the Marquis of Queensberry. You go for the martial art of *Muay Thai* — literally, Thai fighting — and it is no place for the soft-hearted. There are few visible rules and the kick in the groin is perfectly legal.

"Let it go on record that no style of fighting can defeat the Thai style," the government tourist organization says in its literature.

A history of the sport notes that fighters once bound their fists in hemp, and adds: "It was the practice at one time to use ground glass, which was inserted into the hemp if agreeable to both contestants."

Nowadays, fighters wear six-ounce gloves, and that is about the only rule.

"The Thai boxer must be prepared to hit and be hit on any part of the body," an official said. "There are no rules about hitting under the belt, and the groin is legitimate."

Ceremonial Start

That's the way fans like it. *Muay Thai* is flourishing as never before. There are two major arenas in Bangkok and perhaps 500 local clubs around the country. Practically every village has its young contender.

Despite the vicious action once the fights start, the preliminaries are almost a religious ceremony. The fighters wear a sacred cord around the head and magic charms around the biceps. Before entering the ring, they touch their foreheads to the ground and pay homage to the "spirit of the arena."

There are ritual movements to "dig the grave" of an opponent or place a hex on him. When a fighter circles the ring, passing his hand along the top rope, he is supposedly sealing off the ring from bad advice.

The ritual is so elaborate — and so much appreciated by the fans — that a national contest was held last year to find the fighter with the best *wai khru*, which is roughly translated as "homage to the master."

Twenty-year-old Sakad Porntawee was chosen, on the basis of a 15-minute classical ballet he has been perfecting for nine years.

"This helps me to warm up both physically and mentally," said Sakad, who is rated among the top 10 kick-boxers in Thailand.

The religious aura of morality preceding each bout is often more apparent than real. Fixed fights are not only routine but often flagrant.

Referees suspecting that the fix is in can use their own judgment to call "no contest" — sometimes with riotous results if big money has been bet.

There is a Professional Boxing Council to police such matters but it seldom investigates. A guilty boxer never gets more than a six-month suspension, and all that really means is a suspension from the two Bangkok arenas. Since fighters appear under a bewildering number of professional names, the "Bright Flower" suspended in Bangkok will soon appear in the provinces as "Lover of the Clear Sky."

Modern Slavery

A preliminary fighter often earns no more than $60 a month, so the cost of fixing a fight is not burdensome for the gamblers.

Even big fights — with purses of perhaps $5,000 — are often suspect.

Thai boxing is dominated by the big arenas, the promoters and the so-called stable owners, with the fighter at the bottom of the heap. The fighter is often traded from stable to stable with no chance of breaking a contract or becoming a free-agent.

"*Muay Thai* boxers are modern slaves," one stable owner admitted.

The two big arenas in Bangkok admit to taking in $5 million a year — but that is only the figure they give the tax man. The take from fights at temples, village fairs and other events is thought to be staggering.

A few promoters have tried to get women into the *Muay Thai* ring, but the effort appears to be fizzling. By tradition, women are not allowed near the ring on the theory that they destroy the fighters' concentration.

There is just one vital rule in kick-boxing. The referee examines the fighters closely to insure that their toenails are cut short.

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: *Kissinger Won't Run, In Connecticut, Anyway*

Henry Kissinger says you just don't run against a buddy. The former secretary of state denied reports that he would move to Connecticut so that he could run as a Republican against Sen. **Abraham Ribicoff.** Kissinger called Ribicoff a close friend. In a letter to state GOP Chairman **Frederick Biebel,** Kissinger said he was "astonished" by the report and had no intention of seeking the post in 1980.

* * *

As far as the Justice Department is concerned, the punishment won't fit **Gordon Liddy**'s crime until the Watergate burglar has paid a $40,000 fine. Liddy, who spent 52½ months in prison for devising and supervising the burglary at Democratic Party headquarters in 1972, asked the Justice Department to waive his fine, but the department rejected his request. Liddy emerged from prison last fall saying he was a pauper with less than $20 and debts of $337,500. He has steadfastly refused to cooperate with prosecutors. As a result, he served more time than anyone convicted in the Watergate case. He was released from prison last Sept. 7 after a presidential pardon.

* * *

Comedian **Flip Wilson** was sued by a second former live-in girlfriend who wants half the property acquired during a relationship she says lasted nearly four years. The suit filed in Los Angeles Superior Court by Katayana Harrison, 27, alleges that she and Wilson began living together in January, 1974, several years before another woman claims to have left his Malibu, Calif., home. That would mean, if both women's allegations are true, that the 45-year-old Wilson lived with both at the same time. **Rosylin Taylor,** sued Wilson in late 1977, claiming she lived in Malibu with Wilson as his helpmate and "soul mate" for about two and a half years beginning in 1973. Miss Taylor, who is in her mid-30s, contended that she gave up a weekly television show and syndicated newspaper column in Miami to move to California and live with Wilson.

* * *

Of all his fellow dancers in the world, who does **Mikhail Baryshnikov** most admire? Someone in the New York City Ballet, with which he is now associated? Or the American Ballet Theater, which he left in 1977? Or Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, from which Baryshnikov defected in 1974? Well, no. The answer is **Fred Astaire.** "Oh, he's a geniu[s]," the 31-year-old Baryshnikov saic[d of] the 79-year-old Astaire in a [...] interview. "Absolutely. He's jus[t a] classical dancer. Such coordinati[on] and with elegancy. You know [...] energy, and guts for this ener[gy] and the same time very cool a[tti]tude to his dance, and this p[he]nomenal technique. He's looking [at] himself from outside. It's like t[...] kind of slight, cynical attitude [...] himself. It is wonderful. [...] wonderful." . . . Bolshoi pri[ma] ballerina **Maya Plisetskaya** [...] completed filming of "Carme[n," ...] one of her most familiar vehicl[es,] according to Tass. The 53-year-[old] star made a triumphant return [to] the Bolshoi stage Jan. 24 in t[he] ballet after she hurt her back d[ur]ing a tour in Argentina last su[m]mer.

* * *

Back in December, Rep. **Eli[za]beth Holtzman,** D-N.Y., was in G[e]neva attending a conference on [the] troubles of Southeast Asian re[fu]gees, and she met a high-ranki[ng] Malaysian official who apparen[tly] was impressed. When he later [ad]dressed the delegates, asking We[st]erners to come and see for the[m]selves, he looked over the audien[ce] and said, "That means you, Eli[za]beth." That was invitation enou[gh] for the congresswoman. Yesterd[ay] she took over as head of the Hou[se] Subcommittee on Immigratio[n,] Refugees and International L[aw] and on Sunday she, Rep. **Hamilt[on] Fish,** R-N.Y., and others will t[ake] off on a two-week trip to the F[ar] East. They are expected to vi[sit] Malaysia, the Philippines, Th[ai]land, Indonesia and Vietna[m,] where the difficulties of "bo[at] people" wanting to leave that cou[n]try are expected to be a princi[pal] topic.

* * *

The British Broadcasting Co[rp.] decided to postpone a televisi[on] production of Shakespeare[']s "Othello" because the British [ac]tors union Equity is refusing to [al]low America's **James Earl Jones** [to] play the lead role. Equity told t[he] BBC that Shakespeare's Mo[or] should be played by a Briton, b[ut] the BBC insisted Jones was m[ost] qualified. "Othello" was to [be] filmed in May as part of a six-ye[ar] BBC project to record all 37 [of] Shakespeare's plays. "Romeo a[nd] Juliet," "As You Like It" a[nd] "Richard II" have already be[en] screened here to a mixed critic[al] reaction.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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